

## THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, DEC. 31, 1941

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Court  
Assembled:

I respectfully submit herewith the twenty-second annual report of the  
Department of Correction.

The year 1941 was an extremely trying and difficult one in many respects,  
but highly encouraging in that there was a continuous decrease of the numbers  
of individuals confined for serious crime. The combined populations at State  
Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison Colony reached a low that  
has not been reached since 1923. Arrests for serious offenses also decreased.  
On the other hand, there was a rapid increase in arrests for drunkenness, both  
of men and women. In order to relieve the overcrowding of alcoholics at  
State Farm, it was necessary to transfer many men to the State Prison Colony  
at Norfolk where they could be kept actively busy doing farming or working in  
the industries.

Unfortunately, the Legislature did not see fit to appropriate any money  
for the new hospital for the criminal insane and, therefore, there has been no  
relief of the extremely serious conditions that exist among the defective  
delinquents at State Farm. Sooner or later there is bound to be really serious  
trouble from the overcrowding of the male defective delinquent department at  
State Farm. Under the statutes, the release procedure on these cases is so  
strict that a commitment to this department really means a life sentence in  
many cases, and in the case of minor offenders an extremely long sentence.

There is no question in my mind that the perverted attacker of youth should be permanently taken out of the community, as no known cure for this type of offender seems to have been discovered by medical science or others up to the present time.

It would be a real blessing if an analysis of all State wards could be made, and the Department which is best fitted to care for same be entrusted with that duty. For example, the so-called criminal insane should positively be under the Department of Mental Health and not under the Department of Correction. Tubercular patients should all be under the Department of Public Health and not partly under the Department of Public Welfare. The same is true of those suffering from cancer. Lyman School for Boys, Industrial School for Girls and Industrial School for Boys are essentially a correctional problem and, therefore, should be under the Department of Correction and not an orphan child of the Department of Public Welfare.

Much of the time of the Department was consumed this past year in the impeachment proceedings against Governor's Councillor Daniel H. Coakley. As these impeachment proceedings involved the pardoning or release procedure on many of those committed to the various state penal institutions, this department became the prime source of information for both the State and the Defense, and several members of the Department were subject to call as witnesses.

Late in the year, legislation was enacted which caused a radical change in the release procedure and administration in the department. In the past, the parole agents and other clerks have been part of the central department, and the Parole Board was to all intents and purposes a separate semi-judicial body passing on the release of all individuals on parole. Decentralization will now take place under the new statute, whereby the parole agents and the clerks doing parole work will be directly under the Parole Board and not under the Department of Correction.



I do not favor this change, as I feel that all correction is one continuous process from the time an individual is received at an institution until the time his sentence is completed, whether in the community or in the institution; and further, the change will mean an unnecessary and added expense in the future. However, every effort will be made to make this separation as smooth and workable as possible.

At the same time legislation was passed placing the releasing power of those committed for drunkenness directly in the hands of the Commissioner. This change will relieve the Parole Board of much time-consuming work, both in considering the cases of those confined for drunkenness and in interviewing members of their families, and will leave them entirely free to concentrate their efforts on those committed for serious crimes.

It is my plan, as Commissioner, to try to see every individual committed for drunkenness prior to release. I realize this may be next to impossible, as it will mean seeing, interviewing and considering at least four thousand cases per annum. In the past, relatively few of those committed for drunkenness were interviewed and personally seen by the Parole Board. Although it will throw a tremendous amount of additional work on to the Commissioner of Correction, it is my hope that over a period of years a real benefit to society will result.

Serious alcoholism seems to be one of our most difficult and serious social problems. Very little progress has been made over the years toward anything like a sound solution. The misery and often real tragedy brought to the families of alcoholics, not to mention the brutal treatment of wives and children and the lack of food, clothing and heat, make this problem of alcoholism a challenging one in the extreme.

Due to the "military camp followers" there has been an increase in the number of women committed to the Reformatory for Women. These girls come from various parts of the country as well as locally, and they create an extremely

serious problem that must be met. There is every indication that the commitments from this source will continue to rise and, therefore, an increasingly difficult housing problem for women will result.

It is my hope that at some future date all women will be committed to a State institution and not to the various Houses of Correction which do not have anything like adequate space or personnel for their care and handling. By and large, I am certain that the women offenders do much better when handled exclusively by the staff at the Reformatory for Women, and I feel they should all be so handled.

The defective delinquent girl offers an entirely different problem than the defective delinquent male, and in general is not nearly so dangerous. These girls, in any case I have ever known, do not become involved in the most dastardly and horrible of crimes, - namely, the attacking of youthful boys and girls. Recognizing that these defective delinquent girls are real prospects for rehabilitation, a department to house certain of them was set up at the Reformatory for Women with the advice and consent of His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council. In my opinion, the laws governing the commitment of female defective delinquents should be less stringent and less strict than those concerning the commitment of male defective delinquents.

During the year a serious fire took place in Charlestown quite some distance from State Prison, in the height of which it was felt at one time that it might be necessary to evacuate the State Prison. With this purpose in mind, careful plans were drawn. Shortly afterward it turned out to be most fortunate for the department, for with the declaration of war, plans for evacuating the institutions became an immediate necessity. I am making these plans a supplement to this report as I find almost no data in the department in reference to war conditions and the problems that arose therefrom in 1917 and 1918.

The entire dislocation of prison industries is about to take place, in that



one of our principal forms of employment, - the making of number plates and other metal products, - will be discontinued. Every effort has been made over the past year, and long before the declaration of war, to find an adequate substitute material that could be used for number plates. This search, although most painstakingly made, has not been successful, and it is my belief that some method must be worked out whereby the 1942 plates will be used for years to come. This will also mean a large loss of income to the State, as a very substantial profit is turned over to the treasury each year from this source. The loss in revenue to the State may be estimated somewhere between \$200,000 and \$250,000 per annum.

Great difficulty is anticipated in obtaining officers for our institutions under war conditions. I also feel it is vitally important that the compensation of the officers at the State Farm, whether in the defective delinquent department, prison or alcoholic department, or the criminal insane hospital, be put on the same basis as that of the officers at State Prison, State Prison Colony and the Massachusetts Reformatory. The officers at State Farm have been seriously underpaid for years, and there is already a real shortage of officers at this institution.

Every effort will be made to meet the changing problems that will arise from the war, and it is our hope that we may render real service in one way or another. For example, there is no reason why we should not be able to make a substantial contribution in the way of goods for war purposes, with the machinery and equipment we have in our prisons and the real willingness of the men confined to work for any war effort. I realize this will mean an altering of the present methods and practices by proclamation or executive order of the President of the United States as well as the Governor of the Commonwealth. But, I am sure both of these individuals will do all in their power to aid the war effort and, therefore, we shall lay our plans accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur T. Lyman,  
Commissioner of Correction.

EMERGENCY PLAN FOR THE REMOVAL OF INMATES IN THE  
INSTITUTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

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State Prison

Massachusetts Reformatory

State Prison Colony

State Farm

Reformatory for Women



-1-

# A PLAN FOR THE EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF INMATES IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

In an "Emergency" which might necessitate the removal of the inmate population from the institution affected to other institutions, for the efficiency and safety of all concerned, the following plan shall be carried out. It is essential that each and every one having a part in this plan be familiar with his duties and it will call for concerted action by all concerned.

Upon an "emergency" the institution affected is to notify the following:

Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner	Office: Cap. 4600, Ext. 344 Cap. 4516 Home: Ded. 1314
Frank A. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner	Office: Cap. 4600, Ext. 345 Home: Bel. 4611-W

If the emergency is of such a nature that the assistance of other institutions in the Department might be needed, Commissioner Lyman and Deputy Commissioner Dwyer shall notify the following institutions to stand by. Upon such a call each institution shall immediately mobilize its personnel to return to their immediate institutions where preparation shall be made in securing all handcuffs and firearms and gas that can be spared so that upon a call by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner all officers who can be spared shall report to the institution needing assistance.

Warden Lanagan, State Prison	Charlestown 2850 1451
Supt. Dee, Massachusetts Reformatory	Concord 18 430
Supt. Winslow, State Prison Colony	Walpole 800 1060
Supt. Warren, State Farm	Bridgewater 941 811
Supt. Van Waters, Reformatory for Women	Framingham 5259

## Deputy Commissioner Dwyer shall notify

who in turn will notify all parole officers to report to the head of the institution needing assistance, with handcuffs and firearms. The Deputy shall also notify Edward J. Field, Mystic 4368-J, who is to obtain all handcuffs located at the State House office and convey same to the institution needing assistance, and who will inform all other office personnel of their need to report to the institution to be assisted.

All persons notified of any emergency will report for duty immediately to the institution head in need of assistance in whatever way he deems necessary.

~~-2-~~

"BULLETIN ON BLACKOUTS"

DEFINITION: A condition under which all or certain lights are extinguished or effectively screened.

BLACKOUTS prevent identification of a locality as a guide to other points more distant..

Under normal conditions it is the responsibility of the Department to provide for the care and safe custody of prisoners committed to its institutions in order to protect the public. Our institutions are easily visible from the air and therefore can be used as a guide for enemy planes to bomb nearby cities and thickly populated areas. In order that the public be protected BLACKOUTS, when ordered, supercede all other requirements. Under present conditions it is the Department's responsibility -- 1. To provide proper BLACKOUTS when ordered; and, 2. To provide for the due care and custody of the prisoners to be maintained as well as possible under BLACKOUT conditions.

No set rule or plan can be set up effecting all our institutions due to 1. The institution location; 2. Its physical set-up and 3. The area that is to be protected.

Each institution must organize units for -- first aid -- fire protection -- custodial care -- evacuation.

Each institution must realize that it can not expect outside help from the community surrounding the institution in an air raid or BLACKOUT and provisions must be made for each institution to provide all that is necessary to accomplish a BLACKOUT with its own personnel. Plan to be a self-contained unit in every respect without relying on outside aid.

The choice of means and methods rests with the institution head, subject to the direction of the local defense authority. The civilian defense authority in the area in which the institution is located will determine the amount of BLACKOUT.

Each institution shall require all its personnel who can be spared while on duty, and all those off duty, to attend the courses of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in the various localities where the institution is located or where the personnel live, in order to be trained for first aid work and on other methods of defense work. The personnel of each institution must expect, if duty demands, to be ready and willing to give their services at any and all times during the emergency.

A high morale of all those held in custody and of personnel must be maintained if a BLACKOUT system is to operate efficiently.



~~24~~"OBSCURATION"

All shiny objects, materials, and other sources which might cause reflections should be dulled.

Windows, doors, skylights must be rendered opaque or lightproof at night.

Lights in rooms not obscured should not be used.

All inside lights must be made invisible from the outside.

All lights on the outside should be shielded from aerial observation.

Copies of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety handbooks #1 "Pertaining to Organization of Medical Divisions", and #2, "The ARP School Series B - Pertaining to War Emergency Fire Fighting" are enclosed herewith; in each will be found much information which will be helpful to your institution. As soon as other booklets are obtained from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, they will be mailed to you.

Plan to Remove Inmates from Massachusetts State Prison in Cases of Extreme Emergency.

In extreme emergencies which necessitate the removal of the inmate population from the State Prison to other institutions for the safety of all concerned, the following plan shall be carried out: The telephone mobilization plan now in effect is to be used. By the use of this plan all persons may be reached within the shortest possible time with the least number of trunk lines being tied up at one time.

Notify the following:

	<u>Business Telephone</u>	<u>Home Tel.</u>
Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner	Capitol 4516	Ded. 1614
Frank A. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner	Capital 4600 (Ext. 345)	Bel. 4611-W
Catherine M. Newman, Prison Telephone Operator		Kir. 0111

All available State Prison employees including the clergymen and physicians. Telephone numbers of employees may be obtained from the telephone mobilization plan.

Dr. Dwyer- - - - -	Com. 2010 or Ken. 4493	<u>Rectory</u> Rev. Fr. Farrell--Chas. 011
Dr. Flanagan- - - - -	-Pres. 6882	Rev. Kellett-----Tro. 2423
Boston Police Department- - - - -	-Dev. 1212	
Mass. State Police (Days)- - - - -	Hub. 7760	
" " " (Nights, Sundays and (Holidays)- - - - -	-Hub. 7764	
U.S. Navy Yard (Marines)- - - - -	-Char. 1400	
Mass. Adjutant General (Home Telephone - - - - -	Cap. 4600, Ext. 255 -Big. 2611)	

Housing of Inmates to be Removed

Telephone ahead to the following institutions that are to receive inmates from State Prison, notifying them of the number of men they are expected to receive.

Charles Street Jail - Can accommodate about 400 inmates temporarily.

Sheriff Frederick Sullivan	Capitol 7640	<u>Home Telephone</u> Capitol 2541
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Housing of Inmates to be Removed - Con't.

East Cambridge Jail - Can accommodate about 100 inmates temporarily.

Sheriff Joseph McElroy                      Trowbridge 8000

Request their van for removal of more difficult inmates to East Cambridge.

Massachusetts Reformatory - Can accommodate about 450 inmates.

Superintendent Michael J. Dee              Concord 18

State Prison Colony - Can accommodate about 300 inmates.

Superintendent Maurice N. Winslow      Walpole 800

Transportation of Inmates to Various Institutions

Telephone the following:

<u>Boston Elevated</u>	(Days)	Hancock 1800 - Ask for Mr. Doyle
	(Nights)	Hancock 1800 - Ask for Mr. Hawkins or Mr. Hinds

During the daytime the Boston Elevated will be able to furnish 30 or 40 buses within 10 to 15 minutes after receiving our call. Each bus has a seating capacity of 40.

Nights they will be able to furnish 30 or 40 buses within one hour after receiving your call. Each bus has a seating capacity of 40.

By Train

I have taken up the matter of a train to be operated in case of emergency between the State Prison and the Concord Reformatory. The siding at the Massachusetts Reformatory is under the control of the New Haven Railroad, but arrangements can be made on very short notice to allow the train to operate over this siding.

I am advised that under normal conditions, cars can be set on the prison siding in from 1 to 1½ hours. These cars would be set by the shifter and later the operating engine would be attached. If none is available the shifter would take over and proceed to West Concord. The crew could be provided and all the facilities coordinated in about 1 to 2 hours. Barring unforeseen difficulties they would be able to handle this train and deliver same to the West Concord siding in about 2½ hours. The railroad would also furnish vestibule cars on request which would greatly add to safety of transportation under the circumstances.

By Train - Con't.

Should this emergency arise in the daytime a call should be made to Capitol 600, the office of the General Passenger agent who will take care of this matter.

If in the nighttime, the call should be made to Capitol 600, line 309, where the Assistant Superintendent of the terminal can be located.

Between these two numbers this gives us a 24 hour service and the operating superintendent of the terminal yard is being instructed upon receipt of this information by his superior to immediately assemble the train consisting of such equipment as may be desired.

The Boston and Maine Railroad cars normally seat approximately 72, although the General Manager thought that 65 would be a safer allowance for estimating purposes. Some of the larger cars seat considerable more and it would be well when advising them to state the approximate number who will be transferred.

The General Manager of the railroad states that the New Haven Railroad have explicit orders from the Concord Reformatory that the siding gate is not to be opened at night except by explicit orders of the reformatory superintendent or the Commissioner of Correction. It will, therefore, be necessary to advise the Concord Reformatory as to the probable time of arrival in order to avoid delay in entering the prison yard.

U. S. Marshal, Post Office Bldg., Boston. Tel. Liberty 5600, and request U. S. Marshal's van to be used to remove the more difficult inmates to the Charles Street Jail. Seating capacity of van is 20.

U. S. Marshal's absence, telephone any of the following Deputies:

Ralph W. Gray, Chief	Salem 4935-R
Michael H. Barry	Wilmington 564
John E. Collins	Braintree 0616-R
Patrick F. Shannon	Mystic 1516
Harold L. Sullivan	Needham 0057 or 1564-W

Charles Street Jail - Tel. Capitol 7640 and request their van for the removal of the more difficult inmates to the Charles Street Jail. Seating capacity is 20.

East Cambridge Jail - Tel. Trowbridge 8000 and request their van for the removal of more difficult inmates to East Cambridge. Seating capacity is 20.

Warden to be in charge, as fixed by law.



Deputy Warden's Duties - In case of fire within the institution or in the near vicinity he shall assign officers and inmates to all fire hydrants located on the Prison property, fire hoses connected and water turned on in each case. He shall take charge of all cell blocks including Cherry Hill, Hospital and Arches.

It shall be his duty to assign prison officers to the various cell blocks and instruct them as to the removal of every inmate from any and all cell blocks, also to see that strict and particular attention is paid to the safe and secure handcuffing of each inmate.

He shall assign certain officers to distribute handcuffs and chains to cell block officers.

He shall see that the inmates leave the institution one wing at a time, each inmate securely handcuffed, passing out through the wing guardroom door through the guardroom to the buses awaiting at the prison front yard; and that the inmates leave the institution as quietly and efficiently as possible.

He shall see to it and be responsible, that all inmates are evacuated from the institution and report the same to the Warden.

Assistant Deputy Warden's Duties - He shall remain in the prison front yard to supervise the loading of prisoners on buses. Detail of bus loading will depend upon the type of security housing where inmates are to be sent.

He shall assign three prison officers to each bus to be unarmed, and shall assign a heavily armed convoy to each bus, if possible, each car with machine guns and other firearms, and if possible, each with a motor cycle officer.

He shall assign the correction officers of each bus to remain at the place to which the prisoners are transported until the warden gives further instructions.

He shall keep a record of the number of inmates transported in each bus, the number of the bus, and the name of the prison officer in charge of the bus, and furnish a copy of the same to the Warden.

Engineer's Duties - The engineer on duty at such time of emergency shall see that any inmates working in his department are turned over to their wing officers and each inmate accounted for.

He shall see that all engines and motors are shut off and the fire under each boiler pulled; if the emergency should occur during the winter months, he shall see that all water is shut off before leaving the institution.

General - Any and all employees remaining on the inside of the institution after the last bus has left, shall report immediately to the front office to wait further orders.

Warden, Deputy Warden, Assistant Deputy Warden, Senior Correction Officers John Kelley and Perley Vance are hereby appointed air raid wardens by me. Same are to be in full co-operation with Captain John Dorsey of Station 15, Charlestown, Boston Police Dept.

In case of emergency evacuation of the inmates due to air raid attack, the above plans shall be carried out.

The Warden shall satisfy himself that all details of the evacuation are carried out, and the institution safely secured before reporting the same to the Commissioner of Correction.

(Signed) Francis J. W. Lanagan  
WARDEN

PLAN TO REMOVE INMATES FROM MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY IN CASES OF EXTREME EMERGENCY.

In extreme emergencies which necessitate the removal of the inmate population from the Massachusetts Reformatory to other institutions for the safety of all concerned, the following plan shall be carried out:

Notify the following:

	<u>Business Telephone</u>	<u>Home Telephone</u>
Arthur T. Lyman, Comaissioner, or in his absence	Capitol 4516	Dedham 1614
Frank A. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner	Capitol 4600, Ext. 345	Belmont 4611-W

All available Massachusetts Reformatory employees, including the clergymen and physicians.

Telephone numbers of employees may be obtained from the list in the front office and in the guardroom.

Dr. Rak - Ken. 3010 or Dec. 0117

Dr. Ryan - Maynard 270-W or 270-R

Concord Police Dpt. - - - - - Concord 133

Mass. State Police - - - Direct phone in front office  
or Concord 750

" "(Boston-Days) - -Hub. 7760

" "(Nights, Sundays and  
Holidays) - - - -Hub. 7764

Local State Guard - - - - - Concord 181 or 843-W  
(Captain Raymond Emerson)

Local American Legion - - - - Concord 509

(Com. Winslow J. Damon)

Reverend Robert Walker - - - - Concord 139-W

Reverend William F. Shaughnessy-Concord 360

Housing of inmates to be removed:

Telephone ahead to the following institutions that are to receive inmates from the Massachusetts Reformatory, notifying them of the number of men they are expected to receive.

CHARLES STREET JAIL - Can accommodate about 400 inmates temporarily

Sheriff Frederick Sullivan	Cap. 7640	<u>Home Tel.</u> Cap. 2541
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EAST CAMBRIDGE JAIL - Can accommodate about 100 inmates temporarily

Sheriff Joseph McElroy                      Tro. 8000

BILLERICA HOUSE OF CORRECTION - Can accommodate about 100 inmates temporarily

Master                      Billerica 411

STATE PRISON COLONY - Can accommodate about 250 inmates temporarily

Superintendent Maurice N. Winslow      Walpole 800

STATE PRISON - Can accommodate about 25 inmates temporarily

Warden F. J. W. Lanagan                      Charlestown 2850

Transportation of inmates to various institutions

Telephone the following:

LOVELL BUS LINES INC.                      Maynard 340-W2

This company could supply us, on short notice, with ten busses carrying thirty-five men each.

MIDDLESEX & BOSTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY      Waltham 0234

This company could send us between twenty and thirty-five busses carrying thirty men each, depending upon the time of day when they might be needed. It would take at least an hour and a half to get busses to us.

Men can be loaded into busses in three different parts of the institution--the South Gate trap, the North Gate trap, and the entrance to the Guard Room.

Superintendent to be in charge, as fixed by law.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTIES - In case of extreme emergency which would necessitate the removal of the prison population, he shall see that each employee assumes the position to which he has been assigned. He shall instruct each employee as to the removal of every inmate from where the danger exists and pay particular attention to the safe and secure handcuffing of the inmates to be removed. He shall see that the inmates to be removed are properly directed to transportation facilities available. He shall see that all rooms are properly searched and that nobody is left behind. He shall report to the Superintendent as soon as all inmates are evacuated.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTIES - He shall be responsible to see that the walls are properly covered. He shall supervise the embarking of all inmates to be evacuated. He shall assign an officer to each bus to write down the full name and number of each inmate assigned to the bus. He shall keep a record of the name of the operator of the bus, the number of the bus and report same to the Superintendent as soon as each bus leaves the institution. He shall see that each inmate is properly and securely handcuffed before he enters the bus.

GUARDROOM OFFICER - He shall check and make sure that each of the wall boxes are properly covered and that officers are on duty at the North and South Gates and also at either end of the Archway in front of the institution.

ENGINEER'S DUTIES - The engineer on duty in time of emergency shall see that all inmates working around the engine and firerooms are sent to the Wing Office. The Chief Engineer in the event of evacuation shall be responsible to see that the engines and boilers are left in safe condition.

GENERAL - The following officers and instructors have attended the courses in Air Raid Instruction and qualify as Air Raid Wardens: William J. McKeon, Air Raid Warden in Charge, James G. Davey, Samuel L. Freeman, Harold E. Gibbs, Rupert M. Irby, Horace R. Fletcher, and John J. Bruso. James G. Davey recently attended for one week the course of instruction given at Harvard College by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(Signed)

M. J. Dee  
Superintendent



STATE PRISON COLONY EMERGENCY PLANS EVACUATIONGeneral Statement

There appears to be little possibility that any occurrence (such as requiring evacuation from other Department of Correction institutions) would force evacuation from the State Prison Colony.

In regard to fire, the fireproof construction (except for dormitory pitched roofs), plus the ample space between buildings, renders it unlikely that any large portion of the institution would be destroyed.

The absence of any large water shed in the vicinity obviated danger of a serious flood.

During a general air raid in the vicinity the PRISONERS would be safer at the State Prison Colony than elsewhere but the PUBLIC would not. At the State Prison Colony the distance between buildings, the concrete construction, and the location in sparsely settled area indicate that this institution would be a comparatively safe place.

Should the power house be struck by a bomb, destroying our source of heat, light, and water, the following arrangements could be made.

1. Light - Connection with the Edison Line at the Gate House.
2. Water - Connection by hose with the Walpole water supply (about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.)
3. Heat - For Units: Wood fires in the unit fireplaces would not solve the problem completely, but could be of temporary assistance in the milder weather.  
For Kitchen: A temporary boiler could be utilized to secure steam for cooking purposes.

There is no reason to suppose that an air attack of sufficient concentration to cause great destruction at State Prison Colony and there are many areas of more military value (or apparent value) which would be within reach of hostile planes. If it were planned that State Prison Colony be a target for a concentrated air raid, it is unlikely that authorities would know of this in time to effect evacuation. Attempted evacuation during such a raid would probably be more dangerous than remaining within the confines of the institution.

In consequence the foreseeable possibilities that might force evacuation of the State Prison Colony are:

1. Evacuation following destruction of the institution by an earthquake or concentrated air raid.
2. Evacuation due to decision of authorities to use State Prison

General Statement (Continued)

Colony as a large hospital, evacue center, concentration camp, etc.

3. Partial evacuation following a riot when it might be considered best to remove a considerable number of inmates.

In the event of a major catastrophe affecting surrounding communities. it would not be wise for us to attempt to make direct arrangements from S.P.C. to secure busses, ambulances, and additional man power. If we attempted this we might cause disruption of larger plans by the Mass. Committee for Public Safety, the State Guard, Red Cross, etc. In such an emergency all arrangements should be made through the Commissioner's office who would be in touch with other Mass. authorities.

However, it is remotely conceivable that for some reason, not affecting surrounding communities, we might have to evacuate the State Prison Colony. For this emergency the following plans are submitted.

1. Notification of Officials.

A. Department of Correction

1. Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner - Cap. 4516 - Ded. 1614
2. Frank A. Dwyer, Dep. Comm. - Cap. 4600 Ext. 345 or Bel. 4611-W

B. S.P.C. - Executives

1. M. N. Winslow, Supt.
2. John J. O'Brien, Deputy
3. M. P. Davis, Ass't Deputy - Home Weymouth 2191-J
4. W. Lauf, Supervising Guardroom Officer Home - Walpole 800  
(Ext. 203)

C. S.P.C. Employees:

Addresses and telephone numbers of all employees are available in the office of the Superintendent's Secretary and at the Gate House. All employees, both full-time and part time including physicians, should be notified.

D. Receiving Institutions (Section 11)

E. Additional Manpower.

Mass. State Police. Six men available at Wrentham Barracks  
Tel. - Wrentham 185

If a larger force required, call State Police Headquarters.  
During the day phone Hubbard 7760. At night call Hubbard 7764.



Notification of Officials (Continued)

Mass. State Guard. Call Adjutant General at Capitol 4600 Ext. 255 or at home Bigelow 2611, if necessary to secure services of Military Police Company in Norfolk (Corp. Chamberlain of S.P.C. in command) or the Rifle Company of Norwood.

Note: Under ordinary evacuation circumstances the S.P.C. employees (with the assistance of a few State Police to lead the several bus convoys and secure traffic privileges) would be sufficient to furnish a House Officer and two guards (armed) for each bus, plus a trailing car heavily armed for each convoy.

II - Receiving Institutions

Telephone ahead to the necessary receiving institutions.

A.) State Prison(for ? men)	Warden Lanagan-Chas.2850 Home_____
B.) Mass. Refty.(for 250 men)	Supt. Dee-Concord 18 Home_____
C.) Charles St. Jail(for 400 men)	Sheriff Sullivan -Dap. 7640 Home_____Cap. 2541
D.) East Cambridge Jail(for 100 men)	Sheriff McElroy - Tro. 8000 Home_____Tro. 2783
E.) Dedham H.C.(for 50 men)	Sheriff Wragg_____Ded. 1600 Home_____Ned. 0577
F.) State Farm (hospital cases only)	Supt. Warren_____Brig. 941

Note: Arrange to send bed patients to Mass. Refty & State Farm. Department of Correction might also check availability of Fitchburg & Taunton Jails.

III. Transportation.

(Note: If catastrophe affects surrounding communities as well as S.P.C. make all transportation arrangements thru State House. Otherwise contact the following: (Eastern Mass. busses preferred because of larger capacity.)

A. Bus Lines.

1. Pierce Bus Lines - Walpole 6368 Minimum available in day-6.

Can furnish during day 3 busses, capacity 37)  
                                           2     "                 "         32)Less than  
                                           1 bus                 "         29)one hour.  
 At night could furnish 14 busses of various sizes  
 within 2 hours.

## 2. Johnson Bus Co. - Milford 230--Minimum available in daytime-6.

Can furnish 10 buses, capacity 29 during middle of day  
in one hour

Could furnish 6 busses, capacity 29 during late afternoon  
in one hour

Can furnish 15 busses, capacity 29 during night within  
two hours.

3. Dedham 0129 - Eastern Mass. Co. Minimum available in  
daytime - 6.

Can furnish 6 busses, capacity 35 during day within one hour

" " 12 busses, " 35 late at night within one and  
a half hours

4.) Brockton 1602 - Eastern Mass. Co. Minimum available in  
daytime - 20.

Can furnish 20 to 30, capacity 35, anytime within 2½ hours.

B. Ambulances Available.

Walpole Taxi - Walpole 500--One Ambulance, Capacity 2

Norwood Police, Norwood 0160 (One old ambulance, capacity 2  
(One new " " 4

Wrentham, Earl's Garage--Wrentham 44 One ambulance, capacity --1

Foxboro, Fire Dept., Foxboro 301 One " " 2

Franklin, Wiggins' Franklin 172 One " " 1

Franklin, Keefe Franklin 11 One " " 1

Medfield, Roberts Medfield 133 One " " 2

IV. Methods of Evacuation

## A. General Plan.

Busses to drive inside institution and line up on road next  
to south wall. Hospital busses and ambulances may drive  
directly to hospital. Busses for Farm Colony may drive  
directly to Farm Dormitory.



Methods of Evacuation (Cont.)

Inmates to proceed by units to busses. One H.O. to each bus load of inmates. In Vehicle Trap SGUO to assign UO's to buses i.e., one H.O. and one U.O. to be in each bus - unarmed.

Outside trap a State Police car - with one or two U.O's to lead each convoy. Also an S.P.C. car, with several U.O's and a machine gun, to follow each convoy.

While in Vehicle Trap, Deputy to indicate men who need special security (handcuffs) and Deputy to assign destination of each bus.

B. Details1.) Assembly of employees.

Signal for evacuation will be emergency whistle. All inmates return to units and P.O. takes major counts. H.O.s & S.O.s on duty remain in units with men.

After count is completed then SGUO and all UOs (who are not directly in charge of inmates as in R. B.) to report to Vehicle Trap. All U.O.s coming on duty as result of emergency notice to report to SGUO at Vehicle Trap.

All other employees, after securing their respective quarters, report to Asst. Deputy at Gate House.

2.) Loading Buses.

Details of bus loading will depend upon the type of security housing where inmates are to be sent. If all inmates are to be sent to maximum (or medium) type housing, then our inmates will not have to be separated according to security risk. However, if some inmates are to be sent to minimum security housing, then the buses will have to be loaded with each group of different type security risks in different buses.

PLAN A - Inmates not separated into different security risk groups.

Each H. O. takes first 33 men on his house list and turns remainder over to S.O. S.O. makes up a fourth group of 33 and send his left-overs to assembly Building. S.O. needs one extra H.O. whom he can secure from Asst. Deputy at the Gate House. (If the S.O. not there, H.O. in 2-2 takes charge.

PLAN A (Cont.)

S.O. loads the four groups from his dormitory into buses on orders from P.O.

Ass't. Deputy at Gate House must assign an officer to supervise and load "leftovers" in Assembly Building.

Senior Physician to supervise loading of hospital patients into bus and ambulances and assign necessary attendants from hospital.

U. O. in the Rec. Bldg. to request extra officer from Asst. Deputy at Gate House and load his men into buses on orders from P.O.

At Vehicle Trap each H.O. and Deputy to confer as to which one or two men in bus need to be handcuffed. Selected men to be cuffed to old or crippled trusted inmates.

Deputy to inform driver of destination. P.O. to take number of bus, names of officers, and secure lists of men from each H.O. Each H.O. to have two lists; one he keeps and one he gives to P.O.

SGUO to assign to U.O. to bus and U.O.s to lead two trailing cars of each convoy.

Farm buses to proceed to Vehicle Trap to check out and be assigned guards.

PLAN B - Inmates grouped into degrees of security risk.

Each H.O. selects 33 best men in his unit (to be known as Group #1) and turns over remainder to S.O. together with a list of the men he is giving him.

S.O. turns over 33 men (best) in his unit to another officer. S.O. then selects a group of the best 33 men (to be known as Group #2) from the leftovers of each unit. These he turns over to another H.O. (S.O.'s secure extra H.O.'s from Asst. Deputy at Gate House.) S.O. then takes men left over (#3 group-maximum risks) to Assembly Building. S.O.'s in Assembly Building then divide their #3 men up into groups of 33.

All groups lead on instructions from P.O. Each officer in charge of group to have two lists of his inmates. Keep one and give one to P.O.

At Vehicle Trap, Deputy and S.O.'s decide what men are to be handcuffed. U.O's assigned as in Plan A.



## PLAN B - (Cont.)

Rec. Bldg. officer to select best 33 men and turn over remainder to S.O.'s at Assembly Building.

Farm and Hospital to load as in Plan A.

\*\*\*\*\*

Special Notes:

U.O's in buses NOT to be armed.

No groups to enter buses except on instructions from P.O.

SGUO to distribute U.O's equally among different convoys. Extra guards may be secured (after buses are loaded) from reservoir of men at Gate House.

INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF A FIREandPLAN TO REMOVE INMATES FROM THE STATE FARM IN CASE OF AN EXTREME EMERGENCY

There is a telephone operator at our switchboard 24 hours of the day.

Anyone discovering a fire will call the Engine Room No. 40, on inside system, give their name and state there is a fire at \_\_\_\_\_ then call the garage No. 89, inside phone system, and hold that call until answered, stating to that party the location of the fire, No. 89 is the garage where the fire engine of the State Farm is housed.

It is felt in case of a fire at the State Farm, the inmates could be adequately cared for in that part of the institution not threatened by fire.

If in an extreme emergency it is necessary to remove inmates from the State Farm to other institutions, the following plan shall be carried out;

After notifying the engine room and fire engine garage, as above, notify the following:

James E. Warren, Superintendent, State Farm, inside phone Office 38, Home 69.

Arthur E. O'Toole, Master, State Farm, phone Office 45, Home 72.

Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner, telephone Capitol 4516, during office hours, or his home, Dedham 1614, after hours.

In absence of the Commissioner, notify - - - - -

Frank A. Dwyer, Commissioner, Capitol 4600, Ext. 345, during business hours, or his home, Belmont 4611-W, after hours.

Dr. W. T. Hanson, Medical Director, State Farm, Office 57, House 56.

Dr. John H. Weller, Senior Physician, Office 27, House 28.

Walter Houghton, Chief Hospital Supervisor Att: Office 31, Home No. Middleboro, Plymouth St., --nearest phone, Middleboro 359-W.

5

Ellis Davis, State Farm, electrician, Office 21, Home Middleboro 597-M-2

State Police, inside phone 85; outside phone 961 Bridgewater.

Catholic Chaplain, Middleboro 444, Rev. Fr. Danahy.

Protestant Chaplain, Middleboro 913-M-2, Rev. Mr. Rogers

Plymouth County House of Correction - Plymouth 610.

Bristol County House of Correction - New Bedford 2-2148.



## STATE FARM (Cont.)

The Superintendent shall be in charge, as fixed by law.

**Master's Duties:** In case of fire within the institution, or in the near vicinity, he shall assign officers and inmates to all fire hydrants located on prison property; assign officers to the various dormitories and buildings, and instruct them as to the safe removal of the inmates.

**Chief Hospital Supervisor Att:** In case of fire within his department, he shall assign men to the hydrants located on that property; and assign men to various buildings, and instruct them as to the removal of every inmate from any and all buildings, also, see that strict and particular attention is paid to the safe housing of the inmates.

Both the Master and the Chief Hospital Supervisor shall see that all inmates leave the buildings - one wing at a time - and are properly accounted for and adequately housed. They shall be responsible and see to it that all inmates are evacuated, when necessary, and so report to the Superintendent.

The Supervising Guardroom Correction Officer in the Prison Department shall supervise the evacuation of the inmates; keep a record of the number from each dormitory or work shop; supervise their removal to that part of the institution not threatened by the fire.

Hospital Supervisors shall supervise the evacuation of patients from the building; keep an account of the number evacuated, and supervise their removal to that part of the institution not threatened by the fire.

In the event of fire in the Male Defective Delinquent Department, the Supervising Guardroom Correction Officer of that Department will assign men to posts, assemble his company and order them to that part of the institution not threatened by the fire - possibly the State Hospital 17-acre farm, and so report to the Superintendent.

His assistant shall see to it that all inmates leave the sections and work shops and shall supervise their removal to the designated places.

The Supervisor in the Female Defective Delinquent Department shall see to it that the inmates are assembled, and plans made for their transportation to the Prison Annex, in case of fire in their buildings. She will call the Farm Office, phone 49, during business hours and make the necessary arrangements. She shall assign officers to various posts to see that inmates are evacuated. Her assistant shall make sure that all inmates are out of their rooms and work shops; keep an account of them; account for the number transferred, and so report to the Superintendent.

The Plant Engineer Chief and his assistants will stand by, ready to meet any emergency that might arise.

Any and all employees would be requested for service if necessary.

If the occasion arises that housing in other institutions is necessary, we shall make the necessary contacts at Plymouth County House of Correction, Plymouth 610, and Bristol County House of Correction, New Bedford 2-2148.

#### CHIEF AIR WARDEN

Joseph Mahoney

#### WARDENS

##### STATE HOSPITAL

Mr. Houghton

##### PRISON

Mr. O'Toole

##### M.D.D.

Mr. O'Brien

##### F.D.D.

Mr. Parker

##### FARM

Mr. Powell

#### DUTIES

Maintenance of discipline and morale (evacuation of inmates if necessary.)

#### COMMUNICATIONS

PBX with two trunks to Bridgewater with lines to hospital, superintendent's office and residence, assistant superintendent's residence, master's office, state hospital office, F. D. D. office and farm office.

PAX all bldgs. of institution.

Gamewell police board covers all bldgs. of institution including farm buildings.

Also available State Police Radio.

#### SIGNALS

Air Raid Warning Signal on Siren.

Fire Signal on Steam Whistle.



FARM DEPARTMENT

## Air Raid Precautions Plan

M. S. Powell, Warden

L. L. Hayden #2	Warden's Ass't.
E. R. Nash #3	" "
R. J. Browne #4	" "
R. R. Sukeforth #5	" "

In the event of absence of Warden or First Assistant, the next warden in rank shall take full charge, all others to take orders from him.

Station of Warden: Farm Office.  
Contact Chief Warden: Joseph Mahoney

Time to Report: Immediately upon hearing alarm anywhere, or if otherwise informed of such.

Duties: Black out all buildings in farm group.  
(Important switch in dairy basement)

Send spotters to all stock barns except red barn, spotters to remain out side to watch for incendiary hits, explosion, or other incidents affecting safety of populace, buildings, or stock. These spotters to see that black out is complete, as their first assignment.

Personnel In Farm Air Raid Squad

Anderson	Quinn	Ormsby	Gordon
Kelly	Wragg	Murray	Bowler
Folsom	Boynton	Kingsley	Lane
Boehner	Charette	Hathaway	

Garage

Personnel: \*Wm. Dupre \*(To remain for call as fireman)

Drivers: Pratt, Rosa, Whipple, Penniman and the regular chauffeur.

Duties: The ambulance shall be dispatched to a place of safety under ramp front of Meat Market, driver of same to await orders from First Aid Division under Dr. Schwartz. Remaining drivers to prepare cars for travel and await orders--check all needed equipment, such as chains, and shovels for snow and stretchers if needed, also blankets.

All men are expected to report to stations as assigned if an emergency arises.

FIRE CHIEF

Ellis M. Davis

FIRST ASSISTANT

Joseph Broadbent

14 trained men

SPOTTERS

2 Officers and 4 inmates for M. D. D. Buildings

2 Officers and 12 inmates for State Hospital Bldg.

1 Officer and 9 inmates for Prison Building.

1 Officer and 1 inmate for F. D. D. Building.

1 Officer and 5 inmates for Farm Buildings.

HOUSEKEEPING

Officers of the fire department.

WATER SUPPLY AND MAINS, ALSO AUXILIARY

Fully checked at all times.

LOCATION AND OPERATION OF HYDRANTS, EXTINGUISHERS,  
SPRINKLLRS, AND OTHER PERMANENT FIRE FIGHTING  
EQUIPMENT.

Checked at all times.

EQUIPMENT, PORTABLE

Fire truck fully equipped.

INSTRUCTION, TRAINING AND DRILLS.

Fully trained, drills twice monthly.



ENGINEERING CHIEF

Robert J. B. Dupre  
Fred Manson, Deputy

Protection of permanent structures.

Sand in metal barrels waterproof covering with long handle shovel and hoe on all flat roofs. Dry sand in bags of 25 lbs. & 50 lbs. distributed on upper floors of all bldgs.

RESCUE SQUAD

Four officers, one driver, one plumber, welder, electrician and foreman with twelve inmates and equipment in tool boxes ready at all times.

KEY EMERGENCIES

Boiler room; Engine Room; Controls and fire pump.

Chief Engineer, Mr. Tracy

First Assistant, Mr. Taylor

BLACKOUTS

Boiler and Engine rooms blacked out.

To be blacked out: Operating rooms, doctors office at hospital, and laboratory, one room at F. D. D., Prison Chapel blacked out and Communication control rooms (front gate), M. D. D., ALL LIGHTS controlled by main switch.

State Hospital: three rooms to be blacked out, blankets to be used.

PLANT EXITS

Evacuation by each Department Warden if necessary.

UNEXPLODED BOMBS

Area roped off and surrounding territory evacuated by rescue squad.

MEDICAL ORGANIZATION FOR DEFENSE AT THE STATE FARM

The medical organization which has been set up to meet the defense in an emergency at the State Farm is as follows:

A first aid course consisting of lectures and demonstrations by Dr. A. L. Schwartz was started about a month ago and is nearing the completion of this course. About seventy-five persons connected with the institution are taking this course and about twenty-five of these who are regular employees at the State Farm will give their services as first aiders when any emergency arises.

First aid kits have been made to meet the needs of first aid treatment. The medical staff which consists of seven physicians, five nurses, two x-ray technicians, and a laboratorian have been duly organized and informed of the stations they are to take in the event of an air raid or other war emergencies. Our ambulance has been stationed at an opportune place to meet its assignment.

In the event that our operating room and medical facilities in the regular hospital should be destroyed or that it can no longer function, a secondary make-shift operating room in another building is being equipped.

This same measure has been thought of in relation to the x-ray department. We have a portable x-ray machine and this will be used in the secondary operating room should the regular x-ray equipment be thrown out of commission due to war destruction.

In summary of our war work, namely, the instruction in first aid, in the effects of gas and decontamination, together with the organization of medical and nursing units, and secondary facilities, should our regular operating room and laboratories be destroyed or dislocated, is progressing satisfactorily and nearing completion in nearly every way and it will not be very long before we will have a good medical unit to meet the needs of any emergency which may arise at our institution.

Very truly yours,

S/ Abraham L. Schwartz, M. D.  
Senior Physician



EMERGENCY PLANS FOR REMOVAL OF REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN INMATES AT FRAMINGHAM

If and when an emergency is contemplated or occurs, the following plan should be carried out:

Notify the following personnel:

	<u>Business Telephone</u>	<u>Home Tel.</u>
I. Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner	Cap. 4600 - Ext. 344	Ded. 1614
Frank A. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner	Cap. 4516 Cap. 4600 - Ext. 345	Bel. 4611-W

Request that any available handcuffs be brought to institution.

Immediate notification to resident employees by means of house alarm.

All available institution employees will be obtained through the telephone mobilization plan.

	<u>Telephone Number.</u>
Framingham Police Department	Framingham 5236
State Police Barracks	" 6153
At Supt's (Local State Guard discretion)	" 7211
(Local American Legion	" 9216
(Local Red Cross Chapter	" 4167

If the Superintendent feels that evacuation of part or all of inmate population is necessary, then notify and get all available number of rooms:

Deputy Master, Norfolk County Jail & House of Correction	Dedham 2438
President, State Teachers' College	Framingham 6286
Sheriff, Worcester County Jail & House of Correction	Worcester 52592

## II. Transportation of Inmates to Various Institutions.

Transportation facilities in accordance with Mert Godwin, Motor Bus Transportation Office or Region #3 - Worcester, as determined by State Department of Public Safety as explained to Mr. Murphy.

To meet requirements of complete evacuation we would need 15 buses, capacity, 40 each.

If partial evacuation is deemed advisable, inmates who are considered as custodial risks should be removed to a jail, preferably Dedham, with officer personnel assigned there for duty as advised by Superintendent. All available adjacent rooms to Hospital to be vacated for emergency use. Bed patients from Reformatory for Women hospital to Hodder Hall.

## III. Removal of Infant Population.

- (1) Evacuation of 30 infants from main building to Wilson and Hodder Hall cottages.
- (2) If evacuation has to be from main building and cottages, then babies will accompany mothers to institutions available for inmate population.

## IV. Emergency Housing Plan for Temporary Use.

In conference with President O'Conner, arrangements have been made to use basement at Dwight Hall, State Teachers' College, Framingham. This only to be used as temporary measure until given more permanent quarters as advised by Superintendent.

## V. Administration Plan.

### SUPERINTENDENT

<u>Senior Physician</u>	<u>Chief Engineer</u>	<u>Chief Warden</u>	<u>Chief Deputy Warden</u>
Hospital	Electrical	Black-out	Custody
First Aid	Lighting	Equip. & Prot.	Discipline
	Plumbing	Outside policing	Inmate evacuation
	Heating	Local Trans.	Female officers- assignment
	Sprinkler control		Clinical force- assignment
	Blacking-out lighting system		



VI. Preventive Measures as Practical at the Institution.

- (1) Personnel have taken A. R. P. courses in town of Framingham.
- (2) Selected group of inmates have been given weekly class instruction in A. R. P. and first aid.
- (3) All inmates have taken part in wing evacuation drills to places of safety.
- (4) Black-out at hospital and operating suite allows for complete function at all times.
- (5) Power plant and front office fitted with black-out equipment.
- (6) Black-out for remainder of institution controlled from power plant with exception of cottages and Staff Home; these are controlled by their own switches.
- (7) Placement of pails of sand and water in attic.
- (8) Sprinkler system operates throughout entire institution, work departments, living grades, and hospital.

VII. General

- (1) Any and all employees remaining in the institution after last bus has left, shall report immediately to front office to await further orders.
- (2) Stewardess to be available to Superintendent to care for all necessary supplies.

VIII. Use of Reformatory as Casualty Hospital.

In the event of town evacuation or catastrophe, Reformatory will be tentively used as housing and hospitalization center by community.

SUMMARY

Frequent meetings of groups of officers and of responsible students will continue to be held and we will make every effort to keep abreast with improvements in systems and equipment for the best interest of A. R. P. If the occasion arises that housing in other institutions is necessary, the Superintendent shall satisfy herself that all details of the evacuation are carried out, and the institution safely secured before reporting the same to the Commissioner of Correction.

## STATE PRISON

Boston (Post Office address: Charlestown, Mass.)

## WARDEN'S REPORT

December 31, 1941

To the Commissioner of Correction:

It is my privilege to submit the 136th annual report of the Massachusetts State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1941.

There was one escape during the year. On May 5, 1941, inmate William W. Miller, #18618, a trusty, escaped over the main wall at 7:40 A. M. On May 16, 1941 he was arrested at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania for burglary and sentenced to serve 3 to 6 years at the Eastern State Penitentiary.

## CASE WORK

## (Personnel Department)

Although the Personnel Department lost the services of three workers during the past year, it has continued to carry out to the best of its ability the functions of the general case work program as outlined in previous annual reports. Detailed, verified investigations have been made in the case of each man committed by the Courts. Parole summaries and institution histories have been prepared for use by the Parole Board. Transfer summaries, although somewhat briefer than in previous years, have been compiled on each inmate who has been transferred from the prison. Our classification card index of each inmate has proved to be of great value during the past year, particularly in the selection of men for transfer, and it would be of utmost importance if an emergency should arise in the institution. On several occasions, we have fallen behind in our initial interviews and have been able to bring our interviews up-to-date only through the cooperation of the administration which has allowed us to use the services of several prison officers. As in previous years, the Home Service Department has continued to handle the many family problems of our men in a very efficient manner. Although we have several workers temporarily assisting us in our work, we are still greatly in need of additional permanent workers for our staff, both social workers and typists.

## WAR EMERGENCY

Upon the declaration that the United States was at war on December 9, 1941, we began immediately to make plans for the safeguarding of life and property at this institution in case of air raid or other emergency.

1. We have drawn up a mobilization plan whereby we can mobilize our employees within a relatively short time for any emergency.



2. We also have an inmate evacuation program. Through the Commissioner we are ready to transfer the inmate population to the various institutions through the Commonwealth.
3. The employees are taking First Aid courses and will be ready to assist our doctors in case of emergency.
4. Employees have received instructions as to the procedure in blackouts and air raid attacks.
5. Blackout curtains have been installed throughout the institution. Sand, buckets, hose and shovels have been provided and distributed through the institution to be used in case of incendiary bombs. First Aid Kits have also been distributed to the various shops and offices.

One officer has already left the service to join the armed forces of the United States and we expect many more of our employees will join in the very near future.

#### INDUSTRIES

The Industries have been successfully operated during the entire year. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining raw material due to the extensive defense program. However, we have been able to make a substantial profit and keep the inmates reasonably busy. The inmates' wages have been maintained at a satisfactory level and the quality of the products has been satisfactory.

The usual changes in personnel have occurred but without serious interruption of the industrial staff. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining enamel for the 1942 number plates. This difficulty was due to the defense rulings concerning certain raw materials used in formulating the coating enamel. Efforts were made to substitute material from other sources by the Purchasing Bureau without success. However, after a great deal of difficulty, we did succeed in producing the 1942 plates to meet the requirements of the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

The coming year will present many problems and the future of the industries is uncertain in the extreme and it is quite likely that many radical changes of prison products will be made necessary. Due to the situation mentioned above no expansion or radical changes have been attempted.

#### EDUCATION

The school during the past year has given educational advantages to over two hundred inmates and the high standards they have attained testifies very well as to the efficiency of the school. During the year many aims have been established to stimulate the pupils to higher education in order that we may inculcate in them higher ideals which will

be beneficial in assisting their rehabilitation. Here again success has crowned our efforts. So stimulated by the fine results of the past year the school looks forward to greater accomplishments during the coming year. The ground work has been prepared and new ideas have been arranged to motivate the school to greater success.

### RELIGION

During the past year religious services were conducted according to schedule.

The Catholic service, Holy Mass and periodical reception of the Sacraments took place every Sunday morning at eight-thirty o'clock. The Reverend Howard P. Kellett had charge of the Protestant services assisted by various clergymen from time to time. The old school room was converted into a fine Chapel and accomodates the men in a more religious environment.

Periodically Episcopal and Christian Science services were held, while inmates of Jewish faith attended their own services under Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman. Altogether, the year was very successful.

### MEDICAL

We are able to report that the general health of the inmate population during the past year has been excellent. However, during the first 15 days of January there was an epidemic of upper respiratory infection prevalent among the inmate population, about 65% of the inmates being affected. Prompt measures were taken to stop the spread of the infection and to properly care for those already infected. All cases were immediately isolated and those in serious condition were hospitalized. These measures were successful in controlling the epidemic.

Beginning October 1st, typhoid immunization was instituted as a precautionary measure against typhoid fever. This treatment will be continued during the coming year.

#### Hospital Report for year ending December 31, 1941

Medical cases admitted to hospital during year.....	255
Surgical cases admitted to hospital during year.....	35
Mental cases admitted to hospital during year.....	38
Total number of patients admitted to hospital during year.....	328
Surgical cases treated but not admitted.....	215
Number of days residence in hospital during year.....	1,046
Patients in doctor's morning line during year.....	2,216
Treated in out-patient department during year, excluding doctor's line.....	2,209
Total number treated or examined during year.....	8,451
Number of days excused from work for convalescents during year.....	553
Transferred to Bridgewater State Hospital.....	15
Transferred to Bridgewater State Farm.....	6
Committed to Defective Delinquent Department.....	1



Transferred to State Prison Colony Hospital for surgical and medical treatment during year.....	59
Transferred to Massachusetts General Hospital for surgical treatment during year.....	2
Sputum series taken during year.....	13
Sputum series returned positive during year.....	0
Medical examinations for men entering prison during year	456
X-rays taken during year.....	1,722
Violet Ray treatments given during year.....	484
Lumbar punctures given during year.....	2
Proctoscopic examinations given during year.....	17
Deaths in hospital during year (See Below).....	1
Executions during year.....	1
Patients in Hospital at midnight, December 31, 1941.....	5

### Venereal Diseases

Hinton blood tests taken during year.....	479
Cases with positive Hinton during year (new).....	15
Cases with positive Hinton treated during year.....	59
Thiobismol injections given during year.....	367
Tryparsamide injections given during year.....	20
Mapharsen injections given during year.....	251
Cases in prison with positive Hinton, Jan. 1, 1941.....	44
Cases in prison with positive Hinton, Dec. 31, 1941.....	33
Cases transferred with positive Hinton in 1941.....	11
Cases released with positive Hinton in 1941.....	11
Number of cases from positive to negative in 1941.....	5
Neisser tests made during year.....	18
Cases with positive Neisser during year (new).....	5
Cases in prison with positive Neisser, Jan. 1, 1941.....	0
Cases in prison with positive Neisser, Dec. 31, 1941.....	0
Cases under treatment during year.....	6
Cases transferred with positive Neisser.....	0
Urethral irrigations given during year.....	4
Prostate massages given during year.....	11

### Typhoid Immunization

Number of cases treated since October 1, 1941.....	127
----------------------------------------------------	-----

### Deaths

One execution took place during the year, on April 22, 1941. There was also one death:

A.W.D., committed April 4, 1938 to serve 10 to 15 years for Carnal Abuse. Age 26 years; died May 29, 1941; cause of death accidental.

### DENTAL REPORT

The many inmates whose mastication was impaired and who needed replacements have had these adjustments made. The mouth condition of the population, as a whole, is good. An itemized summary is herewith submitted:

New men examined.....	282
Full upper dentures made.....	26
Full lower dentures made.....	13
Partial upper dentures made.....	11
Partial lower dentures made.....	7
Dentures relined.....	3
Dentures repaired.....	27
Gold crown and bridge work repair.....	12
Porcelain jacket crowns.....	5
Extractions.....	693
Amalgam fillings.....	297
Porcelain fillings.....	61
Zinc oxide and eugenol treatment.....	411
Pyorrhea cases treated.....	11
Vincent's infection cases treated.....	6
Radical cyst and bone curettage.....	15
Alveolectomies.....	4
Miscellaneous treatments.....	528
Scaling and prophylaxis.....	403
Total attendance.....	2,368

In conclusion, I again wish to thank the Commissioner, his staff and the members of the Parole Board for their advice and assistance at all times. I wish also to express my appreciation to the entire personnel of the State Prison for their loyal assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. W. LANAGAN

Warden,



## STATE PRISON COLONY

41

Norfolk, Mass.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1941

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the administration of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk for the year ending December 31, 1941.

This year the normal operation of the institution has been shaded by war preparations. Over \$3,000 in defense bonds have been purchased. The employees' association allotted \$1,000 of their funds to defense bonds. Later the inmates invested their store insurance fund of \$1,200 in these bonds. Individual inmate purchases of bonds amounted to over \$1,000 and a much larger sum will be so invested if State Prison Industries earnings are permitted to be used.

In January the roof of the Administration Building was designated as an airplane spotting station. In the same month the Educational Department secured a metal lathe for use in training defense workers. As mentioned in the Community Service Department section, the inmates in February formed a group to sew and knit for the Red Cross.

More recently, in response to a call from the Army and Navy, about 140 inmates volunteered to donate blood. Detailed plans have been arranged in the rare event that evacuation of the institution should become necessary. Blackout preparations and air raid precaution arrangements including plans for training inmates in first aid and education of selected personnel for air raid warden duties are in progress.

With the final month of the year bringing actual war to the country, we can report that the morale of inmates and employees alike indicates strong patriotism and a firm resolve to respond without stint to every demand upon them.

Transfers out of this institution were as follows: 100 to State Prison, 85 to Massachusetts Reformatory. Other developments of significance beside the war effort have been the continuing decrease in the inmate population, the new policy of receiving considerable numbers of transfers from the State Farm at Bridgewater, the inauguration of the "all day" school attendance plan, and the temporarily improved situation with regard to casework records. The two latter developments will be discussed in more detail in the Education and Casework Department sections respectively.

#### Selected Population Statistics.

At the beginning of the year the population count was 826, at the end of the year 761. The highest total of 833 occurred in February while the lowest count of 713 was reached in October. The average daily population for the year was 788.47.

During the year 181 men were transferred to this institution from State Prison (a decrease of 41 from last year's figure) while Massachusetts Reformatory contributed 156 men (a decrease of 13 from last year's figure.) However, this year 154 men were transferred to us from State Farm (an increase of 148 over last year's figure). We also received 88 men from Jails and Houses of Correction (an increase of 32 over last year's figure).

From the State Prison Colony 11 men were discharged on their maximum sentence dates, 40 men were given Good Conduct releases, and 382 were released on parole permits. Of the number paroled, 59.5 percent were State Prison transfers and 38.8 per cent were Massachusetts Reformatory cases.

Note: For complete figures regarding the movement of population at the State Prison Colony see the table of the Commissioner's Annual Report entitled "Statistics on Movement of Population."



Transfers out of this institution were as follows: 100 to State Prison, 56 to Massachusetts Reformatory, 79 to Jails and Houses of Correction, and 8 to State Farm.

During the year an average of 1.69 per cent of the inmates were reported each month for infractions of prison regulations while .78 per cent were given lockups as punishment. Last year these figures were 2.16 per cent and 1.01 per cent respectively.

On December 31 our population of 761 men is assigned as follows: Industries 273 men or 35.8 per cent of the total; Maintenance 379 or 49.8 per cent; School 66 or 8.7 per cent; Hospital 34 or 4.5 per cent and unassigned 9 or 1.2 per cent. The men allocated to Industries will be found sub-classified in the section devoted to the Industrial Department. The men assigned to Maintenance are sub-classified in the following section.

#### MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The 49.8 per cent of the inmates assigned to maintenance work at the end of the year are sub-classified as follows:

Housemen and janitors	68	Power house	14
Farmers	58	Clerks	14
Construction	49	Educational Dept.	11
Kitchens	48	Print Shop	8
Maintenance repairs	30	Barbers	6
Laundry	29	Miscellaneous	<u>18</u>
Medical Dept.	26		
		Total.....	379

#### Farm

The total production for the year was valued at \$41,374.12 with the bulk of the produce (valued at \$28,832.60) being transferred to the storehouse. On June 27th we began to furnish the State Prison at

Charlestown with 160 quarts of milk daily, these sales now amounting to \$2,160.32.

We are still engaged in a program of clearing and developing farm land and during the year 27.24 additional acres were cleared and

-4-

will be available for pasturage or cropping next year. This program was accelerated by our ability to employ on this project about 50 inmates out of a group of 150 men transferred here to relieve overcrowding at the State Farm in Bridgewater.

#### Maintenance.

In addition to the regular repairs and maintenance of the buildings and equipment of the institution, the following work was effected under Repairs and Renewals. The parking area on the west side of the Gatehouse was regraded; suitable underdrainage, including necessary pipes and catchbasins, was provided to tie it into the main drainage system of the institution, and the area was shaped, rolled and given two coats of tar at a cost of \$863.27. Material was purchased for the renewal of the sidewalls of (2) boilers in the Power House at a cost of \$396.97. The drums and tubes in (2) boilers were cleaned and given an application of Apexior at a cost of \$390. A new tube was installed in one of these boilers at a cost of \$63. Two gasoline driven generators were purchased and installed in the towers at a cost of \$710.50; these are portable affairs and are of sufficient capacity that in the event of an absolute failure of power at this institution they are capable of lighting up the floodlights in two of the towers on the wall. The sum of \$172.52 was expended to provide an auto repair shop in the rear of the Laundry Building. On account of the present National Emergency a contract for the repair and overhauling of 300 KW turbine was not fulfilled at the end of the fiscal year. The item, however, was carried forward by the Comptroller's office and the work will be completed sometime in January. The cost of operating the Power Plant showed an increase of \$5,785 over 1940, practically all of which is due to increased cost of bituminous coal. The institution continues to do the laundry for the Pondville Hospital and the income from that source for the year amounted to \$12,749.02.

The weekly gross per capita cost per inmate for the year was \$12.09 as compared with \$11.25 last year and \$9.93 the year before. This increase in



per capita cost is chiefly due to the reduction in our population. Accounts such as food, clothing and household supplies may be kept at an economical per capita rate, but such items as personal services, heat and plant operations increase rapidly on a per capita basis as the number of inmates decrease.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The total number of inmates employed in the industrial department at the close of the calendar year is 257, and the average number employed during the year was 299. These figures represent full time activity. Last year's average was 310.

The consolidated management and accounting offices, located in the factory office space of the Industrial Building, appear to have operated efficiently during the year in so far as the accomplishment of work by limited personnel is concerned.

In addition to the three civilian office employees nine inmates are employed in the industries factory office in various capacities of record-keeping, typing, filing, messenger service and other routine office work.

The weekly "sample inventory" system, augmented by a general inventory of raw materials, finished goods and machinery and equipment at the end of the fiscal year, has continued satisfactorily and the volume of inventory adjustments has leveled off at about its present rate, because particular care has been given to the matter of accurate inventory counts and the ratio of adjustments to total values of inventories appears to be equal for each of the last two years, notwithstanding great differences in the total inventory values.

The value of sales in the Industrial Department for this year increased 21.84 per cent over the sales of the previous year.

#### Tobacco Division:

The operation of this division was started during the year. The first sales were made in May. It was found there was insufficient floor space,

drying facilities and inmate labor available to manufacture two brands of pipe smoking and two brands of plug chewing tobacco. Most of the period was consumed in making only pipe tobacco for state institutions. Plans for enlargement of floor space and drying facilities have been approved and a start on their consummation is expected at an early date.

The number of inmates employed in the tobacco division at the end of the year is 37, while the average for the year was 42.

### General

The Industrial Department has been fortunate in securing materials for the manufacture of products, and with very few exceptions the stocks of raw materials are satisfactory.

Outside industrial conditions and the difficulty of obtaining materials are well known. There is no point to discussing them here other than to state they are in some measure responsible for the great influx of orders reaching this department, not alone for standard products, but also for many products not heretofore manufactured. Present indications are that the demand will increase rather than abate in the coming months.

The average earnings per inmate have increased approximately 24% over last year's earnings in all shops. That this is not attributable to the tobacco shop is evident, because if the tobacco shop is omitted from the calculations, the increase in average earnings per inmate in the other five shops is approximately 31%.

The stock of finished goods in all shops at the end of last year was 32% greater than at the end of this year: tobacco shop excluded because there were no finished goods there last year. The quantity of products on order at the end of this year, awaiting manufacture, is at least four times greater than last year. It is obviously a situation requiring deep consideration if customers' interests are to be protected.



School:

Recognizing the importance of an educational program in a penal institution in order that men may be intellectually equipped to make satisfactory adjustments, and at the same time cognizant of the complaints from the other departments because of the half-day school schedule, the administration has committed itself to an experiment of all day school on a voluntary basis for all classes other than the illiterate group who are compelled to attend classes unless excused for physical or mental reasons.

This was a bold decision and warrants close scrutiny of results, especially in times when man power has become a scarcity in our institution, when the industrial department is doing an increased business and when our population is decreasing.

The total school enrollment for the school term starting October 10 was 75, of which 12 were in the Americanization class, 16 in the Elementary Academic class, 31 in the Intermediate Academic class, 10 in the Junior High Class, and 6 in the Senior High class.

The school program is as follows:

ELEMENTARY

English  
Reading  
Penmanship  
Spelling  
Arithmetic  
Library

INTERMEDIATE

Arithmetic  
History  
Oral English  
English  
Geography  
Library

JUNIOR HIGH

History  
Oral English  
Mathematics  
Civics  
Typewriting  
Library  
English

The Senior High class is composed entirely of men who are striving by means of correspondence courses to complete a high school education and by means of a supervised examination in each subject obtain a high school equivalence certificate from the Department of Education.

Correspondence Instruction.

The correspondence courses of the Division of University Extension of the Department of Education which are available to all inmates provide the opportunity for each man to further the process of socialization and rehabilitation towards which the entire institutional program aims. During the past year 149 enrollees studied academic, commercial, and technical subjects through correspondence and completed 108 courses. Five inmates enrolled in poultry husbandry sponsored by Massachusetts State College, three of whom completed the course and received certificates for the same, while two were released before completing the entire course. Two enrollments in farm forestry were accepted by Pennsylvania State College and one course has already been completed. In addition we still have one inmate pursuing a course of studies of college grade by correspondence through an out-of-state university.

Library

The total library circulation of 29,034 titles was a slight decrease from the previous year but is proportionate with the population decrease. With 504 borrowers our readers averaged one book per week. There has been an increase in reading, however, in the non-fiction classifications particularly the "Useful Arts." The fiction circulation was 16,716, while the non-fiction was 10,118 titles. One thousand books were loaned the hospital during the year and twelve hundred were sent to the Farm Colony during the same period. These books are passed from hand to hand and circulation records are not maintained.

The Honorable Lewis Parkhurst again presented his annual Christmas donation to our library and these books are always well received. This example has stimulated the inmates themselves and this year the inmate council voted \$300. for the purchase of books from the undistributed profits of the inmate store.

Another section of shelving accommodating 200 books was added to our library during the year.



We are indebted to Mr. Parkhurst for his continued interest in our welfare and to the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs for their several donations throughout the year.

### Avocational.

Interest in avocational pursuits reached a new high in the institution during the year with 274 men engaged in some form of activity. The disposal of inmate-made articles at the Gate House store showed a total of \$9,172.64, for the year, indicating an increase of over \$3,000.99, over the previous year. In no small measure this increase is attributable to the display of inmate-made work at the hobby shows held during the year in Walpole, Norwood, Wrentham and Medfield. It is expected that some avocational activities will be curtailed in the near future due to the scarcity of materials though it is hoped they will be replaced with other activities with available materials.

The manual training class continues to maintain the interest of a small group and several men have found the means to construct salable articles as a result of attendance. A class in blue print reading and machine shop practice was offered during the past year with 20 men attending.

The garden plots were in demand during the summer months and many hours were spent by 308 men cultivating 298 plots on the inside while 33 men on the Farm worked their own plots.

The Community Loan Fund was able to grant 12 loans which amounted to \$63.75 and show a balance, as of December 31, of \$16.42.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The health of the inmate population has been good during the year, with the exception of a gripe epidemic during the latter part of January and the early part of February. The medical department received excellent cooperation from the staff, employees, and inmates. Unit 6-3 was converted into an isolation unit.

In all there were 163 cases of the grippe with 10 cases complicated with either pneumonia, otitis media, or sinusitis. All cases, including those with complications, made excellent recoveries. There was one isolated case of scarlet fever which, with the close cooperation of the Public Health Department, we traced to the handling of clothes that were sent here from other institutions for cleansing. The patient made an uncomplicated convalescence.

There were nine deaths as compared with two of last year; four occurred within a few hours after admission and one while being transported to the hospital. Autopsies were performed on four cases.

A thirty per cent increase of the average daily hospital population and total number of patient days is due to an increase in the number and the average length of hospitalization of the medical transfers and tuberculous patients. On the other hand there has been a twenty-five per cent decrease of the average daily population and total number of patient days of the inmates of this institution. The number of medical transfers has increased forty-one per cent but the cooperation we are receiving from the other institutions has not correspondingly increased. A few difficulties have been removed by a regulation which prohibits emergency transfer of patients to our hospital from county institutions unless the proper legal transfer papers have been secured in advance.

We are still having a great deal of trouble concerning the law dealing with the discharge of tuberculous patients, in spite of the efforts of all those concerned to reach a satisfactory solution. Our greatest problem is with those patients who need further sanatorium care when their sentences expire, yet may not be legally classified as a menace to public health, but, nevertheless, remain a potential menace unless treatment is continued. These are the patients who usually refuse further hospitalization and treatment.



Thus, the effort, time, and money the State has spent has not achieved its primary goal--to arrest the disease.

We have been without the services of one male nurse since the latter part of August and it appears that we may have to get along without one during the present national emergency.

The hospital has complied with the standard requirements and has been again approved by the American College of Surgeons. Hospital statistics will be found in an appendix to the State Prison Colony report.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department has continued to supervise Inmate Council activities and meetings of council committees: has provided for religious services, entertainments and athletic programs: has supervised an inmate print shop, inmate publication and musical groups: has provided for a debating society: and has handled the upkeep and replacement of inmate radios.

The Inmate Council is the medium for inmate responsibility in the Colony program. It serves as a valuable, even indispensable means of expression on the part of the inmate body. It is composed of two representatives from each residence unit and is presided over by a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. Under the Council are various committees, each responsible for a portion of the Council program. The activities of the Community Service Department and the function of the Council go hand in hand.

Unfortunately the Council is never composed entirely of the most capable and intelligent men in the institution, although at times there are a few such, and their influence is distinctly an asset.

The inmate canteen is a Council function and is inmate operated, a manager being selected by the Council and approved by the Staff. Such items as cigars, tobacco, toilet articles, candy, and stationery are sold. The bulk of the goods are purchased by bid.

For the fiscal year sales totalled \$19,230.32. Gross profits were \$2,425.49, operating expenses \$416.71. The annual donation by the Council to the Cooperative Aid Society for use of needy families of inmates amounted to \$503.54. The appropriation for the support of the inmate paper, "The Colony" was \$95.60. This left a total of \$1,409.64 which the Council, with Staff approval, appropriated from time to time for athletics, library books, entertainment, Christmas Decorations, music equipment, garden equipment and other Council activities of a community nature.

The operation of the kitchen and the preparation of all inmate food is another function of the inmate Council, the kitchen manager being an inmate selected by the Council with Staff approval. During the year four inmates held the position. The matter of rising food prices gave the Council considerable concern. In general the inmate managers are to be commended for their handling of the food problem, as there were comparatively few complaints from the inmates as a whole.

In the field of athletics, baseball and football are the two activities of greatest interest among the inmates. Handball, bocci, volley ball and horseshoes also have a considerable following, with softball and soccer being played occasionally. Gymnasium is the main winter activity.

In the baseball "Unit League" fifteen inmate teams participated, each team playing every other team one game, with a 3-team championship play-off at the end of the season. A "First Team" inside the wall played 27 games with outside teams, and a similar team at the farm dormitory played around 50 games with outside teams.

Altogether, approximately 250 men took active part in baseball while a large proportion of the inmate population witnessed the games.

In football there is but one squad, comprising 36 men. Eight games were played with visiting teams, referred in the main by members of the New England



Association of Football Officials who gave their services gratis.

The horseshoe courts were rebuilt by inmate labor on inmate time. New boxes with pieces of old fire hose as bumpers, and with the stakes movable in sleeves set in concrete were part of the new set-up. With the new courts came new interest in the game.

Field days were held on Independence Day and Labor Day. Both were very successful because of the excellent work of organization done by the Sports Committee. A total of about 145 men participated on Independence Day, 150 on Labor Day, counting the boxing matches and the tournaments as well as the track and field events. A fire muster on Independence Day involved an additional 20 men.

Boxing was part of the field day programs for the first time in two years, and this year the interest was quite keen, again due to an active Sports Committee.

Volley ball for the first time at the Colony became a major sport. A league was organized and most of the units took part, playing a fairly good schedule of games. It is anticipated that it will be again in full swing next year.

Provision is made for the spiritual well-being of the men by the following religious services: Catholic, Protestant, Christian Science, Jewish, Greek, and a special Salvation Army service. The first three are held weekly, the Jewish twice a month, the Greek semi-annually and the Salvation Army but once a year, on "Prison Sunday."

Catholic services averaged 185 in attendance, Protestant services 55, Christian Science 24, and Jewish services 14. The total Greek population of eight attended its services. The Protestant services were supplied alternately by Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, and Universalist ministers.

In addition to the religious services, a Bible class was conducted one evening a week during the winter on a volunteer basis, by one of the Protestant ministers. Attendance is not compulsory and averaged about 18.

An informal discussion group on religious problems was started in the fall by one of the curates who conducts the Catholic services here. Attendance was not compulsory and averaged about 48.

The value of music in human life is commonly recognized. In a prison it can serve a most useful purpose as an emotional outlet, as a means of self-expression, and for its training value. The musical program at the Colony is not as fully developed as might be wished but a great deal is nevertheless being accomplished. A part-time paid instructor conducted a group of 20 beginners and a band averaging about 16 members once a week. Musical instruments were occasionally purchased out of Council funds.

An orchestra of some 10 pieces, under an inmate leader, practiced twice a week, and played at the movies and the debates. The band occasionally put on a public program in the yard and also played occasionally at the debates.

There are also Protestant and Catholic choirs, inmate led, which practiced twice weekly. Membership in the Catholic choir did not go over ten, and went to as low as four, and it disbanded for a few weeks because of this. The Protestant choir had a somewhat higher average membership and met without a break throughout the year. Both choirs suffered the lack of organists for a time.

Public debating is carried on at the Colony under the leadership of Mr. Farnsworth, a civilian who generously donates his services. As many as 32 men attended the practice meetings, although the number who took part in the debates with outside teams was necessarily much less. Three debates with college and civilian teams were held this year. Only one was won by the Colony. Interest among the inmate body in these programs was very good, fully half of them attending as audience. Debate subjects were on matters pertinent to present day social problems.

Entertainment for the inmates was partly of their own creation, but mainly provided by the institution. Forty movies a year are shown in the auditorium. More inmate-created entertainment was provided than for several years past.



An outdoor musical and amateur show was produced during the summer as well as a community sing. These were both innovations and were reasonably successful. An inmate variety show was staged in the auditorium in the fall, and was rated as most successful.

An inmate operated print shop is another of the Community Service Department responsibilities. Two hand-fed job presses and the related equipment, some new but most of it second-hand, all serve to give experience and training to seven inmates. Also assigned to the print shop are the editor of the inmate publication, "The Colony" and a multigraph operator. The combined force publishes 900 issues of "The Colony" twice a month and prints most of the departmental forms used at the institution.

Purchase and upkeep of inmate radios (one in each residence unit) is also one of the duties of the Community Service Department. Five new radios were purchased during the fiscal year (partly from Council funds, partly from individual collections.) A new tube tester was also purchased, the old one being turned back in trade.

Orientation meetings are held with the new men, on a monthly basis. The purpose is to acquaint them with the rules and the privileges of the institution and to give them a balanced idea as to what they may expect to find here. Speakers are the Superintendent, the Senior Community Director, the Inmate Council Chairman, and his executive committee. Following these meetings the new men sign a pledge to conduct themselves properly while at the Colony, and to assist the Council program in such manner as they may be able. They then attend a Council meeting to observe its working at first hand. 232 men were thus served during the year.

In addition to the normal activities of the Community Service Department there was conducted during the year a measure of volunteer Red Cross work, in which a few inmates on their own time did knitting and sewing for the Red

Cross chapter in the town of Franklin. The need of clothing for devastated civilians was told to a group of the prisoners and as a result 22 of them helped in the work. 59 hospital bed shirts were made, 335 dispers were cut and hemmed, 24 hand-knit squares and one scarf were produced. With a knitting machine provided, one inmate learned its operation through his own efforts and produced 18 pairs of very acceptable woolen socks.

#### CASEWORK DEPARTMENT

##### Diagnostic Division.

Although the casework records at the Colony are still far from ideal, nevertheless, a comparison of the present situation with the extremely poor state of affairs two and a half years ago illustrates the soundness of the casework retrenchment policy adopted at that time.

In the spring of 1939, hundreds of cases at the State Prison Colony had practically no verified information on hand. In scores of cases inmates were soon coming up for parole hearings still lacking adequate data. The frantic rush to complete case histories for use at the parole hearings monopolized the great part of the time of this division. The situation was further complicated by the influx of new cases transferred with incomplete source material or frequently with no source data at all.

However, following the agreement in May, 1939, applying to Massachusetts Reformatory, State Prison, and the State Prison Colony to cut down the length of parole summaries, to divide the state into investigation zones for each institution, and to stop the attempt to prepare case histories on all inmates, things began slowly to improve. It required the rest of 1939 and all of 1940 to catch up with the "log jam" of inadequately investigated cases already at this institution. In January of this year we reached the point where we began to check the incoming source data of all new transfers received from State Prison. Necessary steps were taken to secure missing data and



prepare complete criminal records. In May, we began to check all incoming cases from Massachusetts Reformatory.

At the present time, except for the most recent transfers and a number of outstanding assignments, all cases have essentially complete investigation.

Merely having the investigation on hand is, unfortunately, not all that is required. Busy prison officers and Parole Board members do not have the time to grope through inch-thick packets of raw source material to become familiar with a case. A summary of each of these masses of material should be available to afford swift and sure handling of individual inmate problems.

A partial solution of this difficulty is to prepare a complete criminal record of each inmate, incorporating data from all official sources. During the year 144 such integrated criminal records were prepared. Another aid in this respect is the compilation of face sheets whereby such data as personal statistics, names, and addresses of all relatives, commitment statistics, prior residences, and pertinent information concerning former employment are gathered together on one sheet. During the year 179 such face sheets were prepared. For life sentence men, long termers, and other exceptional cases, more details concerning such factors as the present offense, family situation, personal history, and health and mental conditions, are extremely useful and frequently required for pardon hearings and other special occasions. Consequently, during the year, 108 full case summaries were prepared. Copies of all the criminal records, face sheets, and case summaries as well as all typed field investigation reports were forwarded to the Department of Correction files at the State House.

The great bulk of investigation is, of course, done by the Personnel offices at Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison--the institutions of original commitment. Actually ALL of the investigation should be completed by these offices before the inmates are transferred to us. As explained in more detail in the 1939 report, the Diagnostic Division at this institution should not be forced to perform investigation and summarization of pre-institutional data. For at least the past five years, we have each year asked that this condition be corrected, but the unsatisfactory situation persists. It is only by sacrificing time and effort which we ought to spend upon more intensive individual treatment, on improvement of our institutional history records, on current family investigations, and on gathering more adequate pre-parole data that we have been able to keep fairly well abreast of the task of securing the missing pre-institutional facts concerning new transfers. Actually, we could not have done as well on this job without the temporary assistance of a number of Correction Officers available to us when a reduction in our population released them from their normal duties. Unless the investigation staffs at Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison are made adequate to handle all of their own work, we shall be again "in a muddle"--as we now expect to lose our temporary assistants.

At the beginning of the year there were five Correction Officers assigned to the Diagnostic Division for work on case records. During the year four other officers joined this group, but three of these remained only a few weeks, while the fourth resigned his position at the institution. At the end of the year five officers are still on this special assignment, but it is apparent that an expected shortage of manpower will force their return to their normal duties within a short time.

The regular personnel of the Diagnostic Division during the year has consisted of one Head Social Worker, two Psychiatric Social Workers, two stenographers, and alternate appointment of two Correction Officers to one



psychiatric social worker position.

As customary, one Psychiatric Social Worker has been responsible for the usual "Summaries for the Parole Board" for each inmate on the regular parole list as well as for each special addition to the list when sufficient notice was given. One of the available Correction Officers was assigned to assist this worker. 378 of these parole summaries were prepared. The total number of inmates who saw the Parole Board during the year was 421.

A new reconsideration policy was adopted with the Parole Board in April. For the remainder of this year it was agreed that inmate requests for reconsideration were to be voted upon by the Staff essentially as in the past. However, after December of this year, all inmate petitions for reconsideration and early special hearings will be forwarded directly from the inmate to the Parole Board. This agreement does not prohibit the institution from bringing to the attention of the Parole Board worthy inmates who have not appealed to the Board on their own initiative.

During the year the books and magazines of the Staff Library were collected from various offices and persons and were remarked, accessioned, catalogued, and established in a new book-case in the main Casework Department office.

#### House Officer Division.

During the late winter and spring one dormitory was closed because of reduction in our population and the extra House Officers were used chiefly for vacation relief, although some were consigned to the Diagnostic Division. In the fall another dormitory was opened to provide housing for men transferred here to relieve overcrowding at the State Farm in Bridgewater.

#### Family Welfare Division.

As has been expected, the vast improvement in the business world, if the increase in employment is any criterion, has visibly affected the program of this Division in all but two of its general classifications.

This was noticeable in the lack of serious complaints regarding welfare

allowances. Of course, in this category it must be remembered that the comparatively new Aid to Dependent Children law is now functioning smoothly all over the State, which removes many of the previous causes of dissatisfaction. Furthermore, the Federal Food Stamp Plan has been installed in numerous cities and towns thus materially adding to the regular welfare allowance. As a result, out of a total of sixteen welfare cases, only three provided justifying reasons for extensive action of the Division. The remaining cases were promptly closed when investigation showed misrepresentation of facts or failure to meet eligibility requirements.

It will be recalled that last year the Division was active in an Aid to Dependent Children appeal case. It was gratifying to learn this year that the State found in favor of the appellant and accepted the budget recommendation of this Division.

Family problems totalled forty-eight -- six less than last year. The usual problems were presented, the majority affecting marital relationships. In one instance the Division initiated action to prevent a man convicted of incest and about to be deported, from taking his motherless children with him to a foreign country. A budding romance between a sex criminal and a minor female was nipped when investigation showed that the inmate was transferring his affection from the mother of the girl to the girl herself. Problems of marital relationships, however, presented the most complex cases. This is because it is practically impossible to place any extended reliance on attitudes engendered under emotional stress so commonly characteristic of the reactionary period following imprisonment. A wife's fear of her imprisoned husband has also been known to play a dominant part in her plans. A comparison of the initial home investigation with subsequent institutional home entries will bear out these observations.

From the viewpoint of this division Chapter III, Section 121 of the General Laws, which attempts to protect the public by retention of prisoners suffering from contagious diseases, causes considerable confusion as now interpreted and does not always fulfill the intent of the law.



If an inmate has a positive sputum or blood test just preceding his release date, he cannot be released into the community. However, to prevent clogging up our hospital with such cases, attempts are made to transfer them to sanatoria where their treatment may be continued.

This year the Division was active in fifteen tuberculosis cases. Of this number, ten were placed in sanatoria, two were returned to original penal institutions, two will be released next month, and one is still with us beyond termination of sentence. Of the ten placed, a number absconded. Two of the absconders ran afoul of the law and subsequently came back to the Colony. Incidentally, of the eleven placed in sanatoria last year, two are again with us.

At this point it might be well to indicate that we are beginning to experience a little difficulty in securing admittances to sanatoria. Unfortunate experiences with inmates who have generally proven uncooperative is the underlying reason. Because of this, admittance was denied to two of our patients and they spent a month with us beyond their maximum sentence -- in fact, one is still with us.

The above facts indicate that the element of protection to the public is circumvented by frequent escape of infectious ex-prisoners from sanatoria. To counteract this situation we have not room in our hospital to keep all such cases and still function as a necessary general hospital for prisoners.

A further difficulty arises in the cases of inmates who may not have positive sputum or blood tests at the time of release. Such inmates may have tuberculosis or a venereal disease, but at the moment are receiving treatment which removes them from the infectious state. By law they cannot then be retained or transferred to a sanatorium for further necessary treatment. However, if released and then do not continue treatment on their own initiative, they are very likely to become again infectious and thus be a menace to public health.

To our mind it appears to be unsatisfactory to try to force inmates who have completed their prison terms to subject themselves to greater medical control than is demanded of the general public. The positive sputum of a law abiding citizen is just as dangerous to the public health as that of an ex-prisoner. Consequently, we recommend that those inmates with active tuberculosis or venereal disease be discharged at the end of their terms, if they so desire. The local Board of Health should be notified and this Board may then take the same steps for protection of health as are taken with any other infectious cases in their community. This Division could then limit its interest to those inmate patients expressing a sincere desire for further sanatorium treatment. There would then be no cause for inmates to "use" the service of the Division in an effort to circumvent the law by going to a sanatorium and then absconding.

In pre-parole activities the influence of the changing times was also felt. Despite the increase in parole grants there was comparatively little difficulty met by the men in securing employment especially in the latter months of the year. Even in the unskilled fields, more opportunities have been available.

Fifteen employment placements and twelve home placements were secured. Institutional care was provided for two men; one too feeble to work, the other convalescing from a ravaging illness. Some excellent employment placements were made. In one instance, the Personnel Manager and the Superintendent of a defense industry went to the trouble of coming to the institution to observe personally a certain prospective parolee at work -- without his knowledge, of course. Favorably impressed, they interviewed him and arranged for employment. A mere youth with no previous training, whose mother disowned him, was thus given the opportunity of developing into a skilled machinist.

The Cooperative Aid Fund was used to assist nine men in establishing themselves upon release. Work clothes, tools, room rent, and necessary living expenses were thus furnished.

The above statistics do not, of course, reveal the various advices and assistance given in facilitating readjustment to the community.



CUSTODIAL DEPARTMENT

At the beginning of the year the Uniformed Officer force numbered 53 permanent officers and 2 non-permanent men. During the year 13 permanent officers were secured, but 17 left the force. Of these 8 resigned, 3 are on leave of absence for military service and 6 were reassigned to other institutional duties. At the end of the year there are 49 permanent officers, plus 6 non-permanent men on duty.

During the year, for vacation relief and other appreciably long periods, 13 temporary officers were hired. For short periods of substitution 18 emergency officers were engaged. To fill the vacancies created by officers in military service it was necessary to engage 18 different men who worked varying periods as military substitutes. With good paying positions available in increasing numbers in the outside community and with the available supply of men reduced by the demands of the military service, our high rate of personnel turnover is increasing even higher. It has been difficult to fill even the permanent vacancies.

The usual opportunities were afforded for male employees to shoot at the practice ranges. This year in accordance with the New England Police Revolver League standards, 23 men qualified as "experts", 36 as "sharpshooters", and 93 as "marksmen." Uniformed Officers were instructed in the use of sub-machine guns, carbines, riot guns, and gas guns and grenades. Uniformed Officers also received instruction with regard to use of handcuffs, leg irons, security belts, iron claws, and gas masks.

This year 26,529 persons visited the institution. Of this number 22,412 were relatives and friends of inmates, 1,577 came on business and 2,540 came as general visitors or to participate in or watch athletic events or entertainments.

Cash receipts at the Gate House were as follows:

By mail for inmates.....	\$14,898.65
From visitors for inmates.....	12,035.01
From sale of inmate products.....	9,172.64
For inmate services rendered.....	996.76
From inmates on admission.....	31.76
Bowling alley receipts.....	63.81
From sale of "The Colony".....	7.35
Total.....	\$37,205.98

The Custodial Department continues to handle all mail and parcels. Their records are as follows:

	<u>Incoming</u>	<u>Outgoing</u>
Official letters (about)	53,000	19,732
Inmate letters (about)	60,000	52,042
Official parcels	3,156	1,842
Inmate parcels	12,543	2,968
	(including inmate store bundles)	

The time consumed by officers in transportation of inmates was as follows:

Pondville Hospital with blood donors....	492 hours
Funerals.....	83 "
To court, transfers, etc.....	162 "
Total.....	737 "

This year, after four years, two months, and seven days without an escape, two inmates walked off the Farm property during the early evening of November 8. The alarm was sounded and a search started which continued until the early morning of November 11, when the two escapees were recaptured in the woods in Sherborn.

It will be recalled that last year we recommended that a law be passed providing punishment for those persons who visit inmates at the institution in defiance of the visiting regulations. Such a law was passed and this year three persons who violated the visiting rules were prosecuted. One of these received a suspended sentence while two of the cases were filed because sentences for other crimes had already been imposed on these same offenders. It is hoped that these prosecutions will have a deterrent effect upon others who may contemplate improper visiting.



RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We recommend that the General Laws, Chapter 111, Section 121, be again presented to the General Court for revision. The true situation of prisoners held beyond their maximum term by this law seems to have been misunderstood.

We also recommend that the General Laws, Chapter 127, Sections 96A and 96B, be amended so that upon admission of a prisoner he may designate in writing to whom he would like his property (both money and/or personal effects) sent for final disposition in case he dies while in our custody, if such an amendment would not conflict with the Statute of Wills.

We recommend that writs of habeas corpus be executed by the sheriff of the county in which said court is situated. This would avoid the transfer of custody while the prisoner is out, which sometimes occurs.

To my staff I express gratitude for their loyal cooperation; to you, my appreciation for your time, advice, and guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MAURICE N. WINSLOW,

Superintendent.

## APPENDIX - STATE PRISON COLONY HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Population January 1, 1941		Staff	State Prison Colony Patients	Patients from other insti- tutions	Total	
General tuberculosis			13	10	23	
Tuberculosis			<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	
			17	18	35	
Population December 31, 1941						
General tuberculosis			9	8	17	
Tuberculosis			<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	
			11	27	38	
Physical examinations, new men			392			
Physical examinations, discharged men			93			
Missions to Hospital by physicians			396	164	565	
Number of men treated	5		<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	
Tuberculosis		5	400	179	584	
Discharges from Hospital						
General tuberculosis	5		400	166	571	
Number of men treated			<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	
Average number of men weekly	5		406	170	581	
Number of treatments			330			
Average Daily Population						
General tuberculosis			10	10	20	
Number of men treated			<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	
Average number treated weekly			13	25	38	
Number of treatments			2083			
Total Number of Patient Days						
General tuberculosis	86		3674	3526	7286	
Tuberculosis			<u>1226</u>	<u>5481</u>	<u>6707</u>	
Extracranial infections	86		4900	9007	13993	
Deaths in the Hospital						Post Mortem
Leukemia			11			
Carcinoma of the lung			14	1	1	
Tetanus			9			
Cerebral hemorrhage			976			
Sudden death				1	1	
Extracranial infections						
Coronary thrombosis						
Sudden death			12		2	1
Fractured skull			188			
Suicide			1		1	
Adhesive strappings			104			
Heart failure						
Uremia						
Generalized arteriosclerosis						



	Staff	State Prison Colony Patients	Patients from other insti- tutions	Total	Post Mortem
(Forward)		3	2	5	1
Arteriosclerotic heart failure					
Pulmonary infarction		1		1	
Paralytic ileus		1		1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis					
Bilateral			1	1	1
Subdural hematoma			1	1	
		5	4	9	3

PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Physical examinations, new men	391
Physical examinations, discharged men	392
Number of patients seen by physicians	2925
Staff members seen by physicians	93
Total number of treatments in out patient department	29970

CLINICSGenito-Urinary

Number of men treated	42
Average number of men weekly	9
Number of treatments	330

Luetic

Number of men treated	57
Average number treated weekly	47
Number of treatments	2083
Mapharsen	991
Lipo-Bismol	1074
Tryparsamide	18

Prophylactic Injections

Catarrhal	6
Histamine	11
Hay fever	14
Tetanus	9
Typhoid	976

Therapeutic Injections

Varicose veins, etc.	136
Accident Cases	158
Adhesive strappings	104

	State Prison Colony	Patients from other insti- tutions	Total
Staff	Patients		

Consultations

Dermatological	5
Ophthalmological	243
Glasses ordered	116
Otorhinolaryngological	57
Urological	6
Orthopedic	7
Thoracic	3

RIPPE EPIDEMIC

Admissions to unit 6-3	114
Admissions to Hospital	<u>49</u>
Total	163

## Complications:

Pneumonia	4
Otitis	1
Sinusitis	5

Surgical WorkAbdominal Operations

Appendectomy	5	13	18
Cholecystectomy		2	2
Centrostomy		1	1
Incision and drainage of gall bladder		1	1
Excision of blind intestinal pouch		1	1
Herniorrhaphy	5	12	17
Ileostomy		1	1
Subtotal gastrectomy	1	2	3

Ear, Nose and Throat Operations

Unilateral paracentesis	1		
Irrigation of maxillary sinus		1	1
Nasal packing		1	1
Nasal plastic		1	1
Reduction of fractured nose		3	3
Removal:			
Hematoma from nose	1		1
Nasal polyps	1	3	4
Polyp from ear	1		1
Repair of nose	1		1
Repair of fractured mandible		1	1
Right radical mastoidectomy	2	2	4
Submucous resection	16	6	22
Submucous resection and nasal plastic	1		1
Tonsillectomy	13	11	24

Biopsy of anal fistula  
Gastrectomy  
Gastrectomy and anal tumor



	State Prison Colony	Patients from other insti- tutions	Total
<u>Staff</u>	<u>Patients</u>		

EYE OPERATIONS

Cataract		2	2
Enucleation of left eye		1	1
Pterygium	1		1
Removal of foreign body	3	1	4
Tenotomy	5		5

GENITO-URINARY OPERATIONS

Circumcisions	1	1	2
Hydrocelectomy		2	2
Meatotomy	1		1
Nephropexy	1		1
Urethral dilation		1	1
Urethroplasty		1	1
Repair of cystocele	1		1
Dilation, urethral passage		1	1
Removal, papilloma from urethra		1	1
Retrograde pyelogram		1	1

GLAND OPERATIONS

Thyroidectomy	1	3	4
---------------	---	---	---

ORTHOPEDIC OPERATIONS

Amputation of ring finger of the right hand at the metacarpal phalangeal joint	1		1
Amputation of the middle finger at the terminal phalangeal joint	1		1
Bilateral osteotomy	1		1
Extirpation of bursa of olecranon	1		1
Hallux valgus	1		1
Meniscus resection of knee joint	1	2	3
Reduction of fractured hand	1		1
Removal of foreign body, hand		1	1
Removal of wire, excision of loose fibers of bone, saucerization of sacrum		1	1
Removal of plate from arm		1	1
Repair of fingers	1	1	2
Repair of hammer toe	1		1

PLASTIC OPERATIONS

Removal of adherent scar from right mandible		1	1
-------------------------------------------------	--	---	---

RECTAL OPERATIONS

Anoscopy		2	2
Biopsy of anal fistula	1		1
Cauterization of anal tumor		1	1

	State Prison Colony	Patients from other insti- tutions	Total
<u>Staff</u>	<u>Patients</u>		

RECTAL OPERATIONS (Continued)

Excision:			
Anal fistula	1	1	2
Pilonidal sinus	2		2
Emorrhoidectomy	9	14	23
Excision and drainage:			
Rectal abscess		1	1
Excision and curettage:			
Fistula in ano		1	1
Repair of anal fistula		1	1

THORACIC OPERATIONS

Drainage of lung abscess		1	1
Excision of subpectoral abscess		1	1

PHLEBOUS LIGATION

Right	2		2
Left	1	2	3
Bilateral	1		1

OTHER PROCEDURES

Abdominal paracentesis	1		1
Amputation			
Cast	2	2	4
Cast (bivalve)	1		1
Splints	2		2
Lumpectomy	1	1	2
Blood transfusions	6	8	14
Chest paracentesis	2	3	5
Endoscopy	2		2
Excision:			
Ven	6		6
Ingrown toenail	6	2	8
Excision and drainage:			
Cyst	1	1	2
Branchiogenic cyst		1	1
Lipoma		1	1
Excision and drainage			
Abscess	2	2	4
Barb puncture	23	4	27
Excision of tonsils	1		1
Emphysema:			
Initial	1	3	4
Refill	3		
Aspiration of bone marrow	1	196	198
Endoscopy	4	3	7
Removal of wart	1		1
Repair of wound	1		1
Paracentesis	2	1	3



	<u>Staff</u>	<u>State Prison Colony Patients</u>	<u>Patients from other insti- tutions</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ANESTHESIA USED</u>				
<u>Local</u>				
Cocain		2	2	4
Evipal		2		2
Novocain	3	145	286	434
Novocain and Cocain	1	4	15	20
Novocain and pantocain		9	4	13
Pantocain		1		1
Pantocain and cocain			2	2
Pentothal sodium		4	6	10
Procaine hydro			1	1
Tutocain		2	1	3
<u>Spinal</u>				
Novocain		14	27	41
Novocain and pantocain		7	31	38
Pantocain and glucose		3	8	11
Gas, oxygen and ether		7	15	22

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT

Basal metabolism determination	21
<u>Bloods:</u>	
Bleeding and clotting	11
Cross matching	29
<u>Cultures:</u>	
Agar slant	24
Broth tubes	29
Bl. plate	3
Chest fluid	2
Cholesterol	9
Bilirubin	35
Bromsulphalein test	2
Differentials	1,596
Fast blood sugar	60
Dilution concentration test	1
Emesis	2
Hematocrit	1
Hemoglobins	1,393
Hinton tests	869
Icteric index	18
Gastric analysis	17
N.P.N.	45
P.S.P.	1
Kahn	338
Mass tests	167
Spinal fluid analysis	37
<u>Sputum:</u>	
Routine test for t.b.c.	393
Concentration test for t.b.c.	104

	State Prison Colony	Patients from other insti- tutions	Total
<u>Visitors</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Patients</u>

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

nutum:

Stools	95
Smear of cultures	67
Sedimentation rate	233
Reticulocyte count	4
Red cell count	1,423
White cell count	1,596
Throat smears	3
Urinalysis	2,711
Urine:	
Benz	
Kidney left	6
Kidney right	1

Sugar tolerance	11
Urethral smear	1
Urobilinogen	42
Van den bergh	7
Electrocardiograms	28

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

Number of patients	82
Waxes and massages	291
Ultraviolet treatments	198

RAY DEPARTMENT

Number of patients	1	43	326	181	551
Number of plates	2	115	719	524	1,360
Number of fluoroscopies		44	311	318	673

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Dresses inserted	2
Agulation treatments	11
Dresses inserted	7
Examinations	654
Extractions	735
Fillings	1,383



## DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

DENTAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

Plates inserted	148
Prophylaxis	1,312
Removal of cyst	1
Root canal fillings	9
Specials	1,079
Surgical removals	7
Treatments	221
X-Rays	228
Total number of patients.....	5279

## MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Concord (Post-Office Address, West Concord, Massachusetts)

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1941

Commissioner of Correction:

I submit herewith the 57th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

A considerable decrease in the inmate population has occurred this year.

On January 1, 1941 the count was 996 and on December 31, 1941 it was 780. The highest number during the year was 1021 and the lowest number was 763. The daily average for the year was 876. The average age of commitments was 21.37. 266 inmates were committed under sentence from the Courts, three of whom were received from the Courts with sentences concurrent with commitments by the Parole Board. The total number of discharges for the year was 813. The decrease from the previous year in commitments from the Courts was 85. The number of discharges, however, increased by 171. The number of inmates interviewed by the Parole Board at this institution during the year 1941 was 837. Five escapes occurred during the year two of which were from our farm property, the other three escaping from the custody of two officers while being returned to the institution from Court where they had been taken on writs of habeas corpus. All of these inmates were recaptured within a week of their escape. One death occurred in our inmate population in September as a result of lobar pneumonia. While the smooth running of the institution has been maintained throughout the year, there has been a noticeable handicap in a decrease in personnel brought about largely through deaths and retirements of employees, as well as military leaves of absence.

War Emergency

The institution has taken an active part in the war emergency, several members of the Personnel being members of the original Civilian Defense Committee



formed following the request of the Governor in October, 1939, for the Superintendent to organize and act as head of such a committee.

During the past year many of our staff have become associated with the Air Raid Protective services as Wardens, Auxiliary Policemen, Auxiliary Firemen, etc.

In the fall of this year, at the request of the Commissioner of Correction, a plan was formulated for the evacuation of our inmate population in the case of air raids or other emergencies which may arise from the war.

Air Raid instructions were also carefully drawn up and directions posted throughout the institution for the information and use of employees in case of emergency.

To date only four of our employees have requested military leaves of absence to serve in the armed forces of the United States. Following the declaration of war, however, which occurred this month, it is anticipated many more will request such military leaves.

As in the previous year, the activities of the Massachusetts Reformatory Revolver Teams were curtailed by defense conditions resulting from the war. It was still not possible to have the use of any Armory, and, in 1941, no matches were held. The men, however, have continued the practice privately and have all made themselves useful as instructors to others in various projects of defense work.

#### Maintenance

The following maintenance work was accomplished in the year 1941:

The pond water line was extended to the back of the boilers.

The heating coil in the dye house was rebuilt.

A new internal feed line was installed in No. 3 boiler.

A new canning machine was installed with its water and steam piping and its power and light wiring.

The steam line from the wing to the hot water system in the administration building was rebuilt.

A gate was installed in the wire fence close to Commonwealth Avenue, which gate is operated by the operator in the southwest wall box.

The side walls in No. 1 and 2 furnaces and the front overhead arch in No. 1 furnace are new this year.

Due to the corrosive action of the boiler feed water, it was necessary to renew the two rows of circulation tubes in No. 1 boiler. The circulation tubes in No. 2 boiler will be renewed as soon as the heating peak load is passed after the winter months.

New Fixtures and new wiring were installed in eleven of the State-owned Houses this year.

Driveway lights were installed in the entrance to the farm dormitory road. These ornamental lanterns were made in our blacksmith shop and the installation required about 1,000 feet of underground cable.

Underground cables were also installed to feed a complete X-Ray equipment in our hospital.

An improved lighting system over the work benches in the tailor shop was installed.

In the kitchen a doughnut making machine was installed with its wiring.

Because of the steam in the air it was necessary to install a ventilating fan in the new cannery.

Due to the corrosive effect of the water, the vanes or flow detectors, in the sprinkler system were replaced with vanes made with monel material.

The wiring of the new part of the head farmer's house was completed with salvaged material.

Our underground power network has been extended to our one story mill building. This change-over, however, is not completely finished at this time.

Frequency modulation was added to the farm dormitory radio.

In the tailor shop we have installed a new basting machine and a padding machine.

Considerable outside painting work was done including the painting of the Assistant Deputy Superintendent's house and the barns at the farm. Inside of the



guard room was also newly painted as well as the engine room, the trade school and several shops.

The work of renewing plumbing in the State owned houses was continued this year with complete renovations in four houses and partial in three others. It is estimated that this plumbing work will be continued for approximately two more years.

The walls about the institution were repaired as is our annual custom.

#### Educational Work

Our evening school enrollment was 515.

The University Extension courses have diminished with our count, 332 courses being taken in 1941 as against 381 in 1940.

There have been many applications for subsequent first aid courses if such are possible. There is much interest in this work among the inmates.

The school discipline has been exceptionally satisfactory and the spirit and cooperative attitude of the great majority of the evening school pupils is something of which we are proud. Great credit is due the teachers and the officers assigned to this department.

The trade school has functioned as usual and has been improved by the addition of a new office.

Due to the rationing of tin and other metals, great care has had to be exercised in the use of such material. We have about 150 pounds of tin and two boxes of tin plate for the sheet metal workers.

We probably have sufficient small fittings and gaskets of various kinds to last the plumber for a considerable time.

The blacksmith shop, however, is without any stock in large sizes.

#### Physical Training

In the absence of the director of physical training who is in military service, the acting director of physical training has maintained the usual organization during the year consisting of military drill, calisthenics and sports.

454

Every inmate receives physical training instructions twice a week during the spring, summer and fall seasons, plus yard activities every day; During the winter period once a week with basketball games for sports, also yard, weather permitting.

#### Case Work

A Kardex visible file was installed in the department which contains a brief summary of the inmate's case and a picture and description of the inmate. This has been very valuable in reviewing cases for transfer or job placement, and should prove to be more valuable when it has been completed.

The war emergency has added a little difficulty to the department in obtaining records from the Board of Probation which is overtaxed with requests from defense projects. We have also received many requests from the American Red Cross for special summaries on paroled inmates who had enlisted in the Navy.

During the past year the Home Service Worker received a total of 30 requests for assistance from 27 inmates. In dealing with these requests the Home Service Worker made 34 interviews at the Reformatory, 7 visits to the homes of inmates and numerous contacts by letter with family members and social agencies interested in the problems presented by the inmate and his family.

#### Farm

The truck garden crops this year were very fair considering the fact that the weather was exceedingly dry throughout the entire season. Only the onion crop was very poor. We had plenty of all other vegetables for canning and for farm storage.

The hay crop was only fair, but with the surplus from the 1940 crop we will have enough to carry us through.

Ensilage corn did very well and all four silos were filled. The potatoes did fairly well considering the long drought.



The roads have been kept in repair throughout the year and considerable new road was constructed. We have set out a large number of trees and shrubs in the vicinity of the farm dormitory, thus improving the landscape.

The cemetery has been regraded and the fences moved to allow for more space there. The banks of the gravel pit and the land nearby have also been regraded.

A fence is now under construction in the rear of the houses on Commonwealth Avenue which will greatly improve the appearance of that area.

Next spring we plan to plant red pine seedlings in the area near the cemetery and gravel pit. In the spring of 1941, 20,000 seedlings of red pine, scotch pine, and white pine were planted on both slopes of Mayflower Hill. This should control soil erosion in that area. A new fence has been built around this newly planted section, and the top of the hill has been seeded down and made into a very desirable pasture where the cows are safe.

A great deal of work has been done with the idea of soil control and conservation. The plan is working out successfully, and it is intended to bring the entire farm under this project. Already the farm is showing improvement in soil fertility and appearance.

Both tractors and implements have been kept in repair through the efforts of the farm department and the cooperation of the auto shop, blacksmith, carpenter, and machine shops.

During the past year one old horse has been disposed of. Three horses have been purchased for a small amount, and two horses have been borrowed. It is recommended that we buy these two horses later since several of our animals have reached a very advanced age, and in a short time will be unfit for use. The general health of the animals has been good, and very little care by the veterinarian has been required.

A number of cows unfit for production have been sold for a good price this year. Three replacements have been made by purchase and other replacements have been made from the young stock that we have raised.

~~774~~

As the inmate population has decreased there has been a surplus of milk. This was sold to the State Prison at Charlestown.

The County agent with the assistance of Dr. Rice of the State College at Amherst has made a survey of our stock and equipment during the past year and made recommendations for carrying on our work. The herd has shown a marked improvement.

The general health of the pigs and the amount of pork produced this year has shown quite an improvement over last year. Garbage from our own institution and that purchased from the State Prison has been the only food used. Therefore, we have not had to purchase any grain.

During the past year we have added several tractor and horse-drawn implements to our equipment. Six old milk wagons on rubber tires were purchased and made over into tractor trailers and horse-drawn farm vehicles. All machinery is kept in good repair and under cover.

The filter beds have been improved in appearance and general care.

Another operation that the farm department has taken over is the unloading of freight cars at the stockade.

#### Religion

The following is the report of Reverend William F. Shaughnessy:

"Religious services should always be conducted in prisons in such a manner as to take the inmate, for the moment, away from his surroundings, and transport him at least in his imagination, to his parish church. This has been the goal of Father Shaughnessy and Father Ford at the Reformatory.

Whatever, therefore, the inmate has had in his home parish, he enjoys at the Reformatory. He may attend Mass each Sunday and holy day of obligation; he may see the priest to discuss his problems at any time; he may have individual instruction in his religion. Blessing of throats, distribution of Ashes on Ash Wednesday, rosaries, prayer books, medals, magazines, all that he could want on the outside, are his for the asking.



186

The Mission held during Holy Week was most successful. Father Thomas M. Herlihy, S. J. was the retreat master.

The priests of the Reformatory wish to thank Superintendent Michael J. Dee and all the officers and instructors for their kind cooperation throughout the year."

Reverend Robert Walker, Chaplain, reports as follows:

"Religious services have been held in our Chapel every Sunday during the past year. The Service of the Mass has been read by either the Reverend William F. Shaughnessy or the Reverend Ernest A. Ford at 8:00 A.M.; also on Holy Days of Obligation.

The Chaplain has led the general services at 10:00 A.M. He has given all his time to his work.

The Rabbi Irving Levey has held service on Wednesday afternoons for the Jewish inmates.

All the Chaplains are deeply interested in their respective fields of uplift and have given themselves wholeheartedly to impressing upon all faiths the word of religious inspiration in the making of character. All spend considerable time in personal interviews with the men in order to come into close touch with them in their individual needs.

It is our aim to strengthen the administration in its plans and purposes and to so train our charges while here that, upon regaining their freedom, they may the better be able to acquit themselves like men.

The Salvation Army has visited us many times the past year as they have over a long period of years. I know I represent every inmate in praising them for their unselfish devotion and vital interest in our work and willingness to go far and wide to lend assistance and help of every kind. They have never failed their scheduled day to be here, however inclement the weather may be.

The library has been well patronized the past year. Practically every inmate takes advantage of the privilege of two books a week and other books when requested.

The number of books in the Library at the present time number 6500.

During the past year we have received in gifts 625 books, 3500 magazines, and most of them of recent publication.

The 'Our Paper' has been published every week throughout the year. We aim to make it a paper that will be entertaining and instructive. We take clippings of interest from other papers and encourage our men to contribute original articles for its columns.

On every Sunday and Holiday afternoons, motion pictures have been shown on our screen thanks to the generosity of many of the agencies in Boston who provide us on most occasions with their recent and best productions.

I am sure that we all, administration and inmate body, are extremely grateful for this privilege.

In closing this report, I desire to express the thanks of all the Chaplains for the splendid cooperation and assistance we have received."

#### Medical

During the month of January we had a mild influenza epidemic, current then in other parts of the State. The administration gave us its full support in carrying out all preventive measures, including elimination of all visitors during the acuity of the illness. The proportionally small number of cases is in no small part due to this cooperation. The full statistical chart of this epidemic follows:

The total number of so-called "flu" cases was 138, which approximates 13.8% of the total inmate population.

The epidemic extended from January 6, 1941 to January 23, 1941 inclusive-- a total of seventeen days. It began with a sudden influx of sixteen acute



cases. Our maximum admissions were twenty four in one day; minimum admissions, one in one day; average admissions, eight per day. Of the total cases, 138, we had no cases of pneumonia, either clinically or by X-Ray, in the entire series.

A temperature of 102 degrees marked a division point between so-called "cold" and influenza cases. All inmates entering the hospital with a temperature of 102 degrees or more, were given sulfapyridine at once; and all patients whose temperatures rose to 102 degrees while in the hospital were given sulfapyridine.

All patients with temperatures below 102 degrees were classified as "cold" cases and were not treated with sulfapyridine.

The average hospital bed-stay was three days; eight cases came in with temperatures of 104 degrees or above; two cases entered in a delirious condition; one case entered with projectile vomiting; two acute, fulminating mastoids developed in two chronic mastoid cases, and one went to operation. Three cases were X-Rayed twice, because of symptoms--namely; high temperature, profuse sweating and chills. There were no blood disturbances, nor kidney flare-ups from the use of sulfapyridine; (all cases were carefully studied).

#### Summarizing:

From January 6, 1941 to January 23, 1941; sick in hospital	138
Influenza cases	84
"Cold" cases	54
Pneumonia cases	None
Deaths	None
Mastoid complications	2
Average bed-stay in hospital, days	3
Average daily admissions	8
Maximum daily admission	24
Minimum daily admission	1
Percentage of patients to inmate population	13.8%

We have gradually added new equipment to our hospital including transfusion apparatus, microscopic and ophthalmologic instruments.

The neuropsychiatric and psychometric examinations, check-ups and follow-ups have numbered 516 patients.

One of the more important conclusions from the neuropsychiatric work during the year is the increasing belief that a need exists for the formation of a neuropsychiatric out-patient clinic in the community, as a part of the Department of Correction, to carry on the work we start within the institution. This would afford a more unified approach to the psychiatric problems in criminals when going through the process of community rehabilitation.

From an average inmate population of 876, thirteen were transferred to Bridgewater for psychiatric observation. Of these thirteen, two were committed as defective delinquents and three to a longer than observation stay because of frank psychosis. The remaining eight were returned to the Massachusetts Reformatory from observation. This percentage of five out of 876 compares very favorably with general community statistics, especially when one considers the elements of institutional life which are more conducive to mental deviations than in the community.

Again we should like to emphasize the point that individual case work appears to us to be the most logical path during this developmental stage in our neuropsychiatric activities in a penal institution.

During the closing months of the year we have organized a phase of our activities to cope with the general war emergency as it may effect this institution.

Statistical data for diagnosis and treatment is self evident from the following chart:

Statistical data of services rendered to the inmates by the Medical Division, Massachusetts Reformatory during 1941.

Out-patient visits (Including morning sick-line)	7,748
Bed patients	345
Bed days	953
Bed-days per patient	2.76



~~2424~~

## Examinations:

Incoming	481
Outgoing	479
Special medical examinations	593

## Blood specimens taken for serological examination:

Positive for syphilis	46
Doubtful for syphilis	46
Negative for syphilis	476
Patients under treatment for syphilis infection	21
Treatments given	1,534
Patients under treatment for gonorrheal infection	9
Treatments given	657
Typhoid vaccine inoculations	1,080
Smallpox vaccine inoculations	360
Patients examined by optometrist	191
Pairs of glasses issued	156
Fluorescopic examinations	5

## Report of the Dental Department for the Year 1941:

The mouth condition of the inmate population is good as a whole, and with the examinations of the new admittees we will be able to cope with and check any serious dental ailment. The dental equipment is in good operating condition, and any necessary X-Ray work is done by Dr. Ryan on the hospital X-Ray machine.

Industries

The following is the report of the Industries of the Massachusetts Reformatory which comprises the Cloth, Furniture, Auto Repair and Printing Departments.

The total sales for the year have increased more than 8% over the previous year. On the other hand, the profits have decreased close to 11% due to lack of production and shorter working hours of the inmates. This is especially

~~222~~

the case in the Cloth Department where we have our largest amount of sales. The Shop Manager of the Cloth Department has adhered closely to the program outlined by the Commissioner, namely, reducing the inventories, and as a result his percentage of profit has dropped nearly 10% under the previous year. The Cloth Department finished goods inventory has been reduced in the amount of \$13,130.98 and on a basis of unit measure has decreased even more. The average increase in the case of blankets is 13% more and the average cost per yard of woolen cloth has jumped to 33% more over the prevailing costs a year ago.

This situation could be relieved if the inmates' working hours were increased more than at present, and an effort were made to procure Army or Navy orders for materials that we are in a position to manufacture. There also, at the present time, is considerable purchasing being done by all the Civilian Defense Committees and their needs should include materials which are manufactured in our Cloth and Furniture Departments.

The Furniture Department is in a much better situation than a year ago by now showing a profit at the end of the year over a loss the previous year. The Furniture Department appears to be doing considerable business at the present time and if this continues should react in a good profit for the ensuing year. This department is hindered in some instances from purchasing hardware due to lack of having the necessary priority rating to procure the articles installed on the Furniture. In a very short time for instance, the desks will go out of our stock rooms without locks on them, as they are impossible to get. Of course, a record of these things will be kept and when such articles are available, they will immediately be installed on the furniture shipped to the various State departments and municipalities.

The sales of the Auto Repair Industry have increased considerably due to more of our own employees having their repair work done in the shop.



The Printing sales are comparable with last year although the percentage of profit is lower, due to the purchasing of additional type for a certain kind of work.

There was little purchasing of machinery and equipment last year, most of it being equipment to replace worn-out parts and the adding to our depleted stock of shuttles and beams which become broken through constant use.

A safe was purchased to store the records of the Industrial Departments and the office was moved to a better location on the upper floor of the office building being now entirely separate from the institution office.

The selling prices of our goods manufactured have been increased in an attempt to offset the increase in costs of materials purchased for their manufacture, and it is the hope of the institution to do business enough to show a favorable result so that at the end of the fiscal year, our books will balance.

#### Recommendations

For the year 1942 the following items under Repairs and Renewals have been requested and approved:

Renewing machine shop floor	\$412.00
Painting water towers	1,373.80
Plumbing in State owned houses	1,000.00
Cement walks in small yard	1,541.00
Repairs to wall	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total	\$5,326.80

The principal project recommended for 1942 is the remodeling of the brick stable to a new storehouse at an estimated cost of \$17,900. It is felt that, with this amount, it would be possible to remodel the two-story brick building formerly used as a stable, install new refrigerating equipment and make an

~~115~~

excellent storehouse. By so doing, we would eliminate the necessity of outside trucks continually entering the institution and coming in contact with the inmates. At the present time, an officer is required for each truck making a delivery to guard against contraband articles coming in and the possibility of stowaways on leaving. This new storehouse would free such officers for other duties and lighten the burden of traffic through the South Gate.

Our present cold storage system is over twenty years old and necessitates extensive repairs which include ample cold storage facilities and storage rooms of a more modern nature.

Another project suggested for 1942 at an estimated cost of \$750 was a fire escape on the east side of the Chapel. This would consist of one stairway with a glass door on the inside and an iron bar door on the outside and would complete the fire escape system on the Chapel. This would be an important safety measure in view of the fact that the large part of the inmate population is often in attendance here for religious services, motion pictures and entertainments and serious loss of life might result in the case of a fire if all were to try to use the present exits at the same time.

The administration of the Massachusetts Reformatory is deeply indebted to the Commissioner of Correction, the Deputy Commissioners of Correction, the Parole Board and their staffs for their spirit of helpfulness and generous support.

To the personnel of the Reformatory and to the Deputy Superintendents in particular, I am very glad to take this opportunity to recognize with humble appreciation the valuable service and loyalty which have been extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. Dee,  
Superintendent.



## REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Framingham, Mass.

## Superintendent's Report

December 31, 1941

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit the sixty-fourth report of the Reformatory for Women.

It will be noted in the report of the Statistical Division that the total number of commitments was 515, and the total number discharged 483. The daily average population was 402. The largest number at any time during the year was 444, and the smallest 367. On December 31, 1941, the number remaining was 416.

During the last six months of this year the ages of those committed have been younger, due it is supposed to the migratory adolescents who follow the concentration of men in defense industry and military camps.

INFANT POPULATION

Number remaining January 1, 1941	57
Admitted from the courts	23
Received from Division of Child Guardianship	2
Removed from Framingham Union Hospital	33
Number remaining December 31, 1941	56
Average daily number in custody	51

DRUG ADDICT DEPARTMENT

	<u>Drug Addicts</u>	<u>Inebriates</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number remaining Jan. 1, 1941	-	3	3
Committed by order of the courts	6	5	11
Temporary commitments	-	1	1
Returned	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total number in the year	7	9	16

Discharged during the year:

By consent of Commissioner	3	6	9
Temporary commitment-discharged	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Number remaining December 31, 1941	4	3	6

DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

Number committed by order of the court	1
Transferred from State Farm	<u>11</u>
Total number in the year	12
Discharged by order of the Parole Board	<u>2</u>
Number remaining December 31, 1941	10

INDENTURE

There are 45 women serving a portion of their sentences in the community on indenture, upon authorization of the Commissioner of Correction, and under the supervision of Female Reformatory officers.

During the year 7 completed their indentures successfully.

STATE USE INDUSTRIES PRODUCTION

<u>Department</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Canning	1,542 gals. Beans 9,570 gals. Tomatoes	\$ 4,412.23
Flag	5,001 flags	27,627.44
Knitting	17,281 doz. stockings	31,401.37
Poultry	45,752 lbs. meat 40,112 doz. eggs	26,705.93
Power Machine Sewing	15,097 doz. articles	<u>103,912.51</u>
		194,066.48

WORK ASSIGNMENTS

Opportunities for vocational training consist chiefly of employment, although that is supplemented by classes in adult education.

Work placements for a typical month:

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>
Manufacture of clothing, etc.	44	Manufacture of flags	19
Poultry industry	9	Knitting industry	31
		Total on industries	103



<u>Occupations</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>
In hospital for treatment	30	Dairy	11
In room for discipline	1	Hospital & nursery	48
Unassigned	30	Houseworkers	67
Total unemployed	61	Dining rooms	28
		Kitchens	30
		Sewing room	9
		House laundry	25
Out for day work	6	Miscellaneous	16
		Farm	22
		Total on Maintenance	256

Recapitulation

Industries	103
Institution maintenance	256
Unemployed	57
Total number of inmates	426
Indentures	39
At other hospitals	3

These placements are made by the director, in consultation with the physician, psychologist and deputy.

State use industries absorb 103. These are able bodied persons, for the most part without serious physical or mental handicaps. At least 50% could earn their living at similar occupations out in the community.

Hospital and nursery attendants include mothers and young girls training for child care or hospital ward maids.

Laundry and kitchen use 55 helpers and if their capacity permits receive basic vocational training.

The 16 miscellaneous placements include weaving, library, clerical, cooperative store and assistants in the receiving and releasing departments. Here the instruction is individual and some excellent students have been trained for employment.

The total unemployed (61) include the incoming population, isolated for two weeks medical observation and about 30 who are sick.

Throughout the institution there is interchange in the daily schedule, those working indoors volunteering in leisure time for farm work, those outdoors coming in for waitress or dishwashing tasks. The life is somewhat like that of an old New England farming community, where all share in production and maintenance. This is constructive for health and character building. However, definite vocational training is needed if Parole is to be successful. To achieve this training additional teachers and equipment, especially in domestic science are required and smaller units of work.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Approximately three quarters of the students took classes - all on a voluntary basis. Students took from one to five different classes. Students not taking classes fell into four categories, as follows:

- 1 - Those who did not wish classes.
- 2 - Those recently admitted to institution and therefore not assigned.
- 3 - Those to be released in a short time and therefore not assigned.
- 4 - Those whose work placement made it impossible to take classes.

Most classes met from one to five in the afternoon; three classes met at night, one class met in the morning. The rooms used for classes were: Class room, club room, kitchen, sewing room, pottery and weaving, woodcarving workshop, superintendent's living-room, chapel, library, art center and weaving room. Garden classes and gym groups met in the yard. During the spring term there were twenty-seven different classes offered. During the summer term there were twenty-three different classes offered, and during the fall and winter term there were twenty-eight different classes offered. Twenty-three teachers taught classes, some had one class, some had two classes. Twelve teachers were part of institution staff, eleven were from the community. Twenty-five girls took correspondence courses from the State Department of Education Extension Service.

The new class offered during the fall term was the Hostess course, planned to give special training to those students who wished to learn the fine points of domestic service. Mrs. Clarke of Worcester, a member of the Friends of Prisoners group, came regularly every Tuesday. She brought her own equipment for table setting, flower arrangements, etc. The classes having the largest attendance were typing, cooking, and sewing.

It is recommended that a full time physical education teacher be employed (this year we had a part time teacher who was not a trained physical education graduate). We have a well equipped gymnasium and outside athletic fields; the students not only continually request gymnasium classes, but it is felt that a trained physical education teacher could accomplish a great deal in developing good posture, good personal hygiene, good sportsmanship, well directed outlets for physical energy, better body coordination, group cooperation, healthy recreational projects, and an opportunity for the older students to have some exercise.

It is recommended that a housekeeping unit be established where a specially chosen group of students could, under supervision, be trained in maintaining a well-run home. This would include buying and budgeting of foods and household supplies, cooking, sewing, furnishing, care and maintenance of equipment, and planning of housework. It is felt a small unit of this character could better train these selected students than any general institutional work or training.

HOSPITAL

Our institution hospital continues to give excellent care to all who need any kind of physical assistance.

We have performed 40 operations during the year. We have treated 64 patients for gonorrhea, and 49 for syphilis during the year.



MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

Masonry work. Repointed approximately 15,000 sq. feet of interior brick wall (main institution). Reset granite capstones on five gables and rebuilt walls under same about two feet down.

Dressing Room. A section of the basement was remodelled and made into a complete Dressing Room with new partitions, shelving, cabinets, etc., providing comfortable quarters and storage space for inmate clothing.

Dark Room. To comply with a new law in connection with photographic and identification records, the old Dressing Room was remodelled and converted into an office and Dark Room with a modern light lock entrance.

Fence. 975 lineal feet of board rail fence was erected on Prospect Street from hurricane pine lumber.

Painting. Seven cottage houses and all our barns and farm buildings received two coats of lead and oil paint on the exterior.

Farm Improvement. From an old truck chassis and various other parts that were salvaged on the property we were able to make three up-to-date farm tractor trailers. Five large barn doors were made and installed on overhead sliding track. New closed in breeding pen built for the bull.

Floor Covering. An asphalt base floor covering was installed in Probation Corridor, Serving Rooms, and Main Office.

Tenant house improvements. Cottage #1, roof shingled. Cottage #2, roof shingled and new garage added. Cottage #3 and #4, house and roof shingled. Cottage #5, replaced sill around entire house and built new foundation wall around it. Cottage #6, painted and papered interior.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our outstanding needs are:

A new hospital.

Additional staff in the Research, Educational, and Clerical Departments.

Legislation which will provide wages for inmate workers in the Reformatory for Women.

Additional funds for aiding discharged prisoners.

Acquisition of the adjacent property known as the Abbott Farm.

Thanks are due the staff for their loyal cooperation, and to the Commissioner for constant interest in the problems which confront us.

Respectfully submitted,

Miriam Van Waters,  
Superintendent.

## STATE FARM

BRIDGEWATER (post-office address, STATE FARM, MASS.)

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 1941

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION:

I am herewith submitting the Annual Report of the State Farm from January 1, 1941 through December 31, 1941.

The number of admissions and commitments throughout this period totalled 3856, made up as follows: Prisoners, 3617; Alms Cases, 16; Insane patients, 79; Defective Delinquents, 93; Drug Addicts, 5; Inebriates, 32; voluntary commitments, drug addicts and inebriates, 14. The total of those released from the institution was 3900, plus 49 deaths. The daily average population of the entire institution was 2678. The largest number of inmates and patients during the year was 2845; and the lowest number during the year was 2454. The number of inmates and patients on December 31, 1941 was 2556.

A more detailed statistical report will be found in the tables appended.

## CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM

In April, 1941 a meeting was called by the Massachusetts Civic League, Boston, to talk over the necessity of forming air raid prevention groups. A Chief Air Raid Warden was appointed at this institution and attended a school held in the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, in May, 1941. In addition he attended the school at Harvard College conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Fourteen of our employees attended the Defense School at Westboro State Hospital conducted by the Department of Mental Health prior to declaration of War.

Various groups of employees - Medical, Engineering, Decontamination, Auxiliary Fire, Evacuation - have been formed since a meeting of all employees December 15, 1941, when pictures of the bombings in England were shown to stimulate interest.



Programs are being outlined to meet any emergency that might arise as the result of an air raid.

A first aid course consisting of lectures and demonstrations was started. First aid kits have been made to meet the needs of first aid treatment. An emergency hospital with operating room and a portable x-ray department have been equipped to meet any emergency that might occur, not only at the institution but in the immediate vicinities surrounding us.

#### PRISON DEPARTMENT

It will be noted that our population in this department has been higher during 1941 than for a good many years. Overcrowding has been the main problem throughout the year. A program of transferring approximately 150 inmates to the State Prison Colony and a like number to the houses of correction throughout the State relieved the congested condition somewhat. If the population in this department continues to increase, it will be necessary to give serious consideration to the erection of new buildings to care for the overload. Many of the commitments for drunkenness were the result of drinking a cheap, synthetic wine.

As stated in our previous reports, many of the so-called "drunks" have long criminal records and to house them in dormitories, with the fellow whose only offense is getting drunk with consequent incarceration, is a problem that should be solved by an extension of the present prison buildings and the installation of rooms necessary for more suitable accommodations for their care.

I suggest the enactment of a law to the effect that an inmate escaping from the State Farm shall have to return to the State Farm to serve a sentence for Escape. This would mean a two-year term, instead of the two or three month sentences to be served at a jail or house of correction, as is now in effect.

It will be noted that we had seven escapes during the year. These men had been committed for drunkenness and had been assigned to work on the farm or in gangs outside the walls. Six were apprehended and returned.

It is regrettable that an educational program cannot be provided for the short-term prisoners.

The prisoners who are able to perform labor are employed in the industries, the maintenance department, and on the farm. I am pleased to report that disciplinary problems are relatively few compared with the number of admissions. Smoking in prohibited areas constitute the greatest number of offenses, but serving 15 or 30 days "overtime" for this offense has proved to be a deterrent for first offenders.

Donations of books and magazines for the library are greatly appreciated and an increased interest in reading has been noted.

Recreational programs are carried out in season. Suitable exercises are held on holidays and motion picture shows are given weekly.

The general health of the prisoners was excellent throughout the year.

#### PRISON HOSPITAL

There were 151 patients in the prison hospital at the beginning of the year and 150 at its close. Patients admitted during the year: 1074. Of this number 22 were 20 years of age; 127 were between 20 and 30 years of age; 343 between 30 and 40 years of age; 329 between 40 and 50 years old; 168 were between 50 and 60 years old; 60 were between 60 and 70; 22 were between 70 and 80; and 3 were 80 years of age or over.

During the month of January we had an epidemic of grippe, colds and coughs, and 247 patients were admitted. Fourteen cases of lobar pneumonia were treated and all but two recovered. Sixteen deaths occurred during this period.

There were 105 surgical operations performed: 48 majors by <sup>Dr.</sup> George A. Moore of Brockton. All eye, ear, nose and throat operations were performed by Dr. Joseph A. Nerbonne, of Brockton. The other operations were performed by members of the staff.



Changes were made in the hospital during the year for the betterment of both the inmates and the employees. The dining room was moved to the basement floor and we have accommodations for 58 inmates. Four hospital beds, 10 mattresses and a rubber mattress for the operating room table have been added to our equipment during the year. Other necessary renovations have been made for the betterment of the hospital.

A laboratory technician has been added to our staff, and this eliminates the necessity of sending our specimens to outside laboratories for examination. The prompt laboratory service now available is very much appreciated by our surgeons and staff.

#### X-RAY AND FINGERPRINT DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary of the work accomplished in this department during the year: miscellaneous X-rays, 1205; dental plates 202; X-rays of chest, 245; G. I. tracts, 20 cases; X-ray treatments, 11. Fingerprints taken were as follows: prisoners, 4387; male defective delinquents, 216; female defective delinquents, 76; criminal insane patients, 308; prisoners transferred to other institutions, 140; employees, 180; miscellaneous, 75, making a total of 5382 prints taken.

In addition to the above, photographs are taken of inmates and employees and during the year our records show that a total of 1159 pictures were taken of incoming inmates, 86 pictures of inmates leaving the institution, 467 pictures of employees and prospective employees, and 25 miscellaneous pictures. In addition prints were made as follows: prisoners, 4862; male defective delinquents, 873; female defective delinquents, 267; criminal insane patients, 385; prisoners transferred to other institutions, 460; employees, 934.

We were fortunate in securing new equipment for this department, but more is necessary due to continually increasing requirements and expansion of the work.

## MALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

Sixty-two inmates were received into this department during the past year as follows: courts, 42; penal institutions, 6; disciplinary schools, 5; from schools for the feeble-minded, 2; revokes from parole, 7. There were 55 inmates released; 50 were paroled by the Parole Board; 2 received discharges through Probate Courts; 1 died; and 2 received discharges through the Superior Courts. On December 31, 1941 our total population in this department was 545.

Overcrowded conditions still prevail. Our previous reports will show that this condition has been a major difficulty for some time and we are housing 545 prisoners where no more than 399 should be housed. Once again it is important to stress the fact that these inmates are perfectly capable and willing to create unrest and consequent disorder in this department.

The industries maintained approximately the same productive capacity as in previous years. However, in our present location very little can be accomplished in the way of improvement, but all industries are being handled as effectively as our limited space will permit.

Academic classes are conducted five days a week. Once more we are hampered to a great extent because of lack of schoolroom space.

The disciplinary problems in this department are many. Deprivation of privileges has proved to be one of our most effective forms of discipline. The semi-military form of training plays a most important part in assisting the personnel of this department in maintaining discipline, as well as in the rehabilitation of these prisoners.

A program of recreational activities and sports is carried out in summer months. Motion pictures are shown weekly. Yard space does not permit games or other activities during the winter months.



## FEMALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

There were 31 admissions to this department during the year and 34 releases.

It is our aim to rehabilitate the inmates in this department by giving definite instructions in the industries, in the kitchen, laundry, and domestic science classes.

Occupational therapy continues to play an important part in their rehabilitation. It has charge of the recreation and appropriate recreational programs are carried on during the year. The out-of-door programs arranged during the summer months are very much enjoyed. Special entertainment is arranged for major holidays. Instructions are given in rug making, embroidery, tatting, wood working, and weaving.

The sewing room has functioned to full capacity and these so-called "girls" are taught the art of sewing by a competent instructor.

The library is adequate and well patronized. We are always glad to receive donations of discarded books and magazines.

## SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

A total of 287 case histories were written during the year as follows: male defective delinquents, 55; female defective delinquents, 16; prisoners, 176; inebriates, 31; drug addicts, 9. Owing to limited funds, field investigations were conducted in essential cases only. At the present time more of the information contained in the case histories is being verified, and it is our intention during the coming year to increase the amount and validity of the material contained in these histories by an increased number of investigations.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

A new program of testing is being planned by our psychologist. It will include a variety of verbal and performance tests of intelligence as well as an attempt to ascertain the level of practical knowledge and general information of the inmates, particularly the defective delinquents, and also their approximate grade level of attainment in school subjects. We believe this additional information will be of value to the administration in dealing with the inmates and to

the Parole Board in their consideration.

Although a volunteer tester would be useful, the addition of a full-time psychometrist would be most valuable in carrying out the new testing program. Such an addition will be especially useful in carrying out our anticipated research programs.

#### STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year this department functioned in a satisfactory manner. Because of the increased population and the rising prices on most commodities, it became necessary to request an additional \$20,000 in the supplementary budget. The products from our farm department used in the kitchens amounted to \$100,622.65. Our gross per capita cost was \$5.8704 per week, \$305.2608 per year per inmate.

New steam traps were installed on steam kettles ~~where necessary~~ and other necessary repairs and renewals were made.

The space under our garage that formerly was used for coal has been renovated and is now a splendid storage space for the canned fruits and vegetables from the cannery.

Many changes in personnel were made in this department and because of the present military emergency, it was necessary to replace male cooks with females.

The marketman reports the following meat received from our farm for the past year: pork, 141,000 lbs.; beef, 218,131 lbs.; veal, 3,333 lbs.; chicken, 5,131 lbs.; fowl, 13,100½ lbs.; broilers, 69,224 lbs. He received 432,550 lbs. of eggs.

The following pork products were made: salt pork, corned spare ribs and hocks, and pickled pigs feet. Bacon and bacon cheeks were sent out to be cured and smoked. All the trimmings were sent to one of our kitchens to be rendered for lard for use in our bakery.

#### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The chief engineer reports that the plant and the boilers are now in very good condition. Numerous repairs, installations and replacements have been made



where absolutely necessary.

A 25 percent increase in heating capacity has been made by insulating blowers #5 and #7 with asbestos. The building and installation of a boiler compound pump has resulted in a considerable saving in our yearly use of tri-sodium phosphate. It was formerly necessary to inject a given amount of phosphate into the feed water three times a day, but now we feed the phosphate evenly throughout the 24 hour shift; consequently we save approximately 2,880 lbs. a year.

The sewage beds have operated satisfactorily.

The use of salvage material has helped to reduce the cost of supplies necessary in the manufacture of many useful articles throughout the institution.

We received an appropriation of \$11,000. under the caption of Special Appropriations for Water Supply and Power Plant Improvement and we anticipate completing these items before the expiration date.

#### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

Routine and ordinary repairs, renewals and installations have been carried on throughout the buildings. Redecoration and painting has improved materially the condition of our hospital wards, kitchens, dining rooms, employees' rooms, prisoners' quarters, cottages and farm buildings.

The weave shop, the mattress shop and the laundry have operated satisfactorily, as in the past.

#### FARM DEPARTMENT

The farming seasons although somewhat dry were conducive to average crop production this year, as is indicated in the following summary of activities:

Forage: The season was quite favorable to all forage productions including conditions for harvesting these crops. The total acreage under production was 449½; from this was harvested 575 tons dry hay, 448 tons ensilage corn, 558 tons green hay. In grains the following were produced: straw for bedding, 69 3/4 tons, wheat grain 1110 bushels, oats 554 bushels. The total tonnage of forage crops amounted

to 1710 tons and is sufficient to carry the stock until the next harvest.

Potatoes: The total acreage planted was 72. Due to the somewhat dry season the production was lower than hoped for. The total production was 13,493 bushels, an average of 187.4 bushels per acre.

Garden: Excellent crops were raised from nearly all plantings. From these, large amounts were canned and stored. The squash and turnip crops were very large, making a surplus available for other institutions. The total yield of vegetables for the year amounted to 1,209,619 pounds.

Orchard: The 1941 apple crop was the smallest for several years. The peach orchard came into full bearing this year, with a large crop of fine fruit. The first grapes were picked in the new vineyard this year, with a large crop of fine fruit. Pear production should increase in the near future with the young orchard set out in 1936 starting to come into bearing. Fruit bud development indicates a good crop for the coming year.

Livestock: The grand total of all animals at the end of the year amounted to 878 head, an increase over the previous year of 153 head. The beef herd of angus has increased to 53 head. The health of the animals in general has been good. The program of raising more cattle as an established plan for this farm stands to help solve many of our coming problems - mainly, source of fertility and meat supply. Already fertilizing chemicals are becoming hard to procure, thus animal manures will be necessary to grow the crops for food supply. The total beef produced was 25,183 pounds. The total yield of milk was 1,216,516 pounds and



the average milk production per cow was 12,493.1 pounds.

**Poultry:** The poultry set-up has become well adjusted, and a high standard of production has been maintained. It is planned to increase the production to conform with added requirements for 1942. There was produced a total of 40,885 dozen eggs. The average eggs per hen was 190.1 for the year.

**Canning:** A large amount of canning was done during the year. Considerable difficulty was experienced with the canned tomatoes in which the spoilage was more than normally expected. This trouble was traced down and a longer processing time for 1942 is to be used to correct the condition. The following amounts of vegetables and fruits were canned: #10 cans, 34,511; 2 quart jars, 1,856.

**General:** The usual field stone removal was carried on. No road work was done during the year due to insufficient funds to purchase material.

**Construction:** The new manure storage building was completed and put in use and we anticipate this addition will be of immeasurable value in the conservation of fertility for the farm. The ox barn was remodeled; this building increases the housing facilities for the young stock and beef cattle, by about 30 heads. A large number of young trees were used in reforestation: red pine, white pine, Norway spruce and hemlock were set out.

**Summary:** The total dairy, swine and poultry meats produced for the year amount to 194,246 lbs., the value of all farm products for the year was \$124,680.11 returning an equivalent of \$2.81 for each dollar expended.

## CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT

Conditions in this department have been stated in each annual report. We lack adequate housing facilities for our medical staff and a building should be erected to take care of this need.

The daily census of the Bridgewater State Hospital December 31, 1940 was 883. There were 79 admissions during the year of which 37 were first admissions, 31 readmissions, and 11 were transfers from other institutions for the insane. On this date, there were 2 patients out on visit. The 79 admissions added to the daily census, which as previously stated was 883, plus the 2 patients out on visit totals 964, total on books during year. A total of 84 patients were discharged during the year, 21 as recovered, 2 as unimproved, 21 as Without Psychosis, 8 were transferred to other mental hospitals, and 32 died. The number of patients actually remaining in the institution December 31, 1941 was 879 with one out on visit. The total on the books on this date was 880.

The medical director reports that the death rate was very low in spite of the fact that during the late winter months and early spring we had considerable illness of a grippey nature but very few cases went to pneumonia. In our hospital buildings we have many old men who are rapidly growing weaker every day who are suffering from heart and vascular conditions. They require much care and attention. Diets have to be watched carefully as well as their bodily conditions.

Improvements have been made where possible. Cement floors have replaced wooden ones in the rooms on Ward E-1. Old discarded toilets in the yards were bricked up and an unsanitary condition was disposed of in this manner. White-washing and painting have been done throughout the various buildings. The drain in the recreation yard has been repaired, and the roofs on B and C wards were also repaired during the year.

Further repairs, redecorations, installations and renewals are necessary but, as stated in each annual report since 1935, we have anticipated the erection of



a new hospital to house the criminal insane patients and their removal from the State Farm. When this is accomplished we shall remodel the present buildings to fit our needs, therefore only absolutely necessary expenditures are made for the betterment of conditions that now exist in this department.

A number of books have been added to the library through donations from private charities and private homes.

The medical director has recommended the purchase of electric shock treatment apparatus as it appears from reports from other institutions that they are getting good results where this is used on certain well selected cases. In addition he recommends the purchase of an encephelograph, as it would be of value to us in determining some of the milder cases of epilepsy that now escape us for an indefinite time.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

This institution has continued its established program for the religious needs of its population. The Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Michael J. Danahy, celebrates Holy Mass in the Prison Chapel, the Female Defective Delinquent Department and in the Chapel in the Insane Department. He acknowledges with thanks the assistance rendered by his assistants, Rev. John J. Donlan and Rev. D. Vincent McCarthy; also the Fathers of the Divine Word of Island Creek and the neighboring clergy. Protestant Church Services are held each Sunday afternoon under the direction of Rev. Harold H. Rogers. Episcopal service was arranged by Rev. Frederick J. Armstrong of Boston during the Easter season. Observances for Jewish inmates have been arranged by Rabbi Hyman J. Routtenberg. The music for services is furnished by a prison organist and the choir is made up of defective delinquent boys.

Much excellent reading material has been furnished by the Protestant and Catholic chaplains. Many interviews with the sick have been held and spiritual guidance offered wherever necessary. Religious education is also stressed by the chaplains and contacts made with the inmates' religious groups in the communities as well as with their families.

The first Sunday in March is usually observed as Prison Sunday by the Salvation Army. Services are held and much enjoyed by all who attend.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dental activities at this institution were as follows: Sitzings, 2875; extractions, 1846; examinations, 2566; fillings, 415; cleanings, 1209; dentures, 24; repairs, 42; treatments, 423; X-rays ordered, 151.

#### PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

It has become increasingly difficult to keep our institution properly manned due to the improved economic conditions in industry and the mobilization of military units. This condition will, no doubt, become more serious in the near future due to the recent declaration of War in this country.

On September 3, 1941 all employees whose regular duties involved the care and custody of prisoners, the criminal insane and the defective delinquents, except those specifically exempted by law (physicians and nurses) were placed under the Division of Civil Service.

#### CANTEEN

Receipts for the year were \$24,492.13; expenses, \$24,390.45. In December, 1941 the inventory totaled \$1,681.19 and the cash balance was \$1,783.26. Profits derived from Canteen sales are spent to secure so-called luxuries for the inmates and employees.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The erection of a building outside the walls to house inmates, who are so-called "trusties", on an honor system. I shall request an appropriation for this project in my next budget.
2. The installation of a lever locking system to control the entire corridor in each department.



3. The purchase of electric shock treatment apparatus at an approximate cost of \$400. Also the purchase of an encephelograph.
4. The insulation of the vegetable storage basement of barn #4. This is needed to assist in conserving the large quantities of vegetables stored at harvest time. Additional storage room be constructed for future use, especially if production is to be maintained or increased.  
  
The erection of a suitable wagon and machinery building for housing the farm equipment. This would be of immense value throughout the year.
5. The building of more storeroom space between the present storeroom and the rear gate, at an expense of approximately \$1200. If the cost was not exorbitant the market could be moved into the lower section and basement of this addition, which would centralize our receiving and disbursing.
6. The addition of two female and one male junior clerk and stenographer. The work in the Social Service Department and the Psychological Department has increased, and one stenographer would be able to keep this work up-to-date. Detail work in the Steward's office has increased but there has not been any change in the personnel. The duties of the male clerk and stenographer in the Master's Office has also increased, hence the recommendation for three additional clerks.
7. The erection of a service building so that we may centralize the several kitchens and dining rooms.
8. A change in the law pertaining to escapes from the State Farm so that a prisoner who had escaped from this institution would be committed back to the State Farm to serve his sentence for escape, which would mean a two-year term.

#### CONCLUSION

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the donation of books, cards, candy, fruit, moving pictures and other articles for the welfare of the inmates and the patients.

My appreciation is extended to each and every employee at this institution for his and her cooperation in carrying on the work. I also very much appreciate the assistance rendered me by you, Commissioner, and your staff.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. WARREN,

Superintendent.



From December 1, 1940 To November 30, 1941 .

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1940		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1941		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush	-	\$182.13 <sup>u</sup>	-	\$182.13 <sup>u</sup>	\$144.59 <sup>u</sup>	\$37.54 <sup>u</sup>	-	\$182.13 <sup>u</sup>	-	
Clothing	\$ 51,552.95 <sup>u</sup>	6,021.54 <sup>u</sup>	\$ 53,196.24 <sup>u</sup>	110,772.73 <sup>u</sup>	54,203.97 <sup>(3)</sup>	5,141.36 <sup>u</sup>	\$ 55,998.11 <sup>u</sup>	115,343.44 <sup>u</sup>	\$ 4,570.71 <sup>u</sup>	
Concrete	-	1,268.74 <sup>u</sup>	-	1,268.74 <sup>u</sup>	-	1,268.74 <sup>u</sup>	-	1,268.74 <sup>u</sup>	-	
Foundry	8,835.42 <sup>u</sup>	8,321.98 <sup>u</sup>	61,732.68 <sup>u</sup>	78,890.08 <sup>u</sup>	79,195.18 <sup>u</sup>	9,471.25 <sup>u</sup>	12,509.32 <sup>u</sup>	101,175.75 <sup>u</sup>	22,285.67 <sup>u</sup>	
Mattress	-	386.15 <sup>u</sup>	-	386.15 <sup>u</sup>	-	386.15 <sup>u</sup>	-	386.15 <sup>u</sup>	-	
Metal	62,293.30 <sup>u</sup>	141,356.31 <sup>u</sup>	175,924.06 <sup>u</sup>	379,573.67 <sup>u</sup>	313,185.48 <sup>u</sup>	53,384.70 <sup>u</sup>	104,217.66 <sup>u</sup>	470,787.84 <sup>u</sup>	91,214.17 <sup>u</sup>	
Printing	4,979.23 <sup>u</sup>	1,740.05 <sup>u</sup>	18,711.40 <sup>u</sup>	25,430.68 <sup>u</sup>	19,576.19 <sup>u</sup>	1,664.30 <sup>u</sup>	3,464.16 <sup>u</sup>	24,704.65 <sup>u</sup>	-	\$726.03 <sup>u</sup>
Shoe	44,558.12 <sup>u</sup>	13,887.29 <sup>u</sup>	82,175.72 <sup>u</sup>	140,601.13 <sup>u</sup>	87,000.37 <sup>u</sup>	9,002.50 <sup>u</sup>	53,306.51 <sup>u</sup>	149,309.38 <sup>u</sup>	8,708.25 <sup>u</sup>	
Underwear	46,459.45 <sup>u</sup>	14,004.92 <sup>u</sup>	60,164.84 <sup>u</sup>	122,629.21 <sup>u</sup>	85,132.38 <sup>u</sup>	9,083.87 <sup>u</sup>	54,303.51 <sup>u</sup>	148,519.76 <sup>u</sup>	25,890.55 <sup>u</sup>	
Inmates' Wages	-	-	37,837.39 <sup>(1)</sup>	37,837.39 <sup>u</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	
Hot Ellis Industrial Bldg.	-	-	165.00 <sup>u</sup>	165.00 <sup>u</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	
Power Plant Repairs	-	-	1,542.67 <sup>u</sup>	1,542.67 <sup>u</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	
	\$218,678.47 <sup>u</sup>	\$189,149.11 <sup>u</sup>	\$491,452.00 <sup>u</sup>	\$899,279.58 <sup>u</sup>	\$638,438.16 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$89,440.41 <sup>u</sup>	\$283,799.27 <sup>u</sup>	\$1,011,677.84 <sup>u</sup>	\$152,669.35 <sup>(4)</sup>	\$726.03 <sup>u</sup>
									Net Gain	\$151,943.32 <sup>u</sup>

## RECAPITULATION

*Verified  
11/29/42  
J. J. Brenney*

DR.	
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1940	\$ 218,678.47 <sup>u</sup>
Outstanding Accounts Dec. 1, 1940	189,149.11 <sup>u</sup>
Payments	491,452.00 <sup>u</sup>
Balance	112,398.26 <sup>u</sup>
	<u>\$1,011,677.84<sup>u</sup></u>

CR.	
Received during year, 1941	\$ 638,438.16 <sup>(2)</sup>
Outstanding accounts Nov. 30, 1941	89,440.41 <sup>u</sup>
Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1941	283,799.27 <sup>u</sup>
	<u>\$1,011,677.84<sup>u</sup></u>

(1) In addition to the \$37,837.39 paid to inmates for wages there is an additional \$5,466.54 due on account of 1941 which will not be paid until January 1942 which will be shown on the report for the 1942 fiscal year.

- (2) Includes \$2,641.88 previous years income  
 (3) Receipts this Dept. were \$75.00 more than report due to sale of piece of obsolete machinery.  
 (4) Reduced by payment to prisoners of \$37,837.39<sup>u</sup>  
 " " " St. Prison (T. Ellis) 165.00<sup>u</sup>  
 " " " Power Plant Repairs 1,542.67<sup>u</sup>

~~P.D. 115~~ Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison

Industries, Nov. 30, 1941

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Clothing	\$31,361.71	\$23,848.17	\$ 788.23	\$55,998.11
Foundry	6,764.74	3,682.06	2,062.52	12,509.32
Metal	59,586.84	34,450.66	10,180.16	104,217.66
Printing	584.55	-	2,879.61	3,464.16
Shoe	23,164.33	27,278.43	2,863.75	53,306.51
Underwear	30,672.67	18,322.77	5,308.07	54,303.51
Totals	\$152,134.84	\$107,582.09	\$24,082.34	\$283,799.27



Financial Statement of the Industries of the State Prison Colony

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From December 1, 1940 To November 30, 1941 .

<u>INDUSTRIES</u>	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1940		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1941		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush	\$14,206.46	\$2,878.88	\$36,190.47	\$53,275.81	\$39,666.72	\$2,326.08	\$18,135.48	\$60,128.28	\$6,852.47	-
Clothing	25,924.41	14,268.44	50,920.80	91,113.65	57,231.21	11,384.90	35,863.35	104,479.46	13,365.81	-
Concrete	28,398.57	5,822.31	35,033.11	69,253.99	51,856.68	8,478.47	19,714.22	80,049.37	10,795.38	-
Mattress	11,209.90	4,061.48	30,140.14	45,411.52	29,320.92	5,136.93	15,833.52	50,291.37	4,879.85	
Metal	68,233.44	7,387.29	38,324.75	113,945.48	49,992.65	6,318.89	60,255.96	116,567.50	2,622.02	
Tobacco	2,423.72	--	39,523.77	41,947.49	16,024.34	2,398.64	25,507.42	43,930.40	1,982.91	
Totals	\$150,396.50	\$34,418.40	\$230,133.04	414,947.94	\$244,092.52	\$36,043.91	\$175,309.95	\$455,446.38	\$40,498.44	

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1940	\$150,396.50	Received during the year	\$244,092.52
Outstanding accounts Dec. 1, 1940	34,418.40	Outstanding accounts Nov. 30, 1941	36,043.91
Payments	230,133.04	Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1941	175,309.95
Balance	40,498.44		
	<u>\$455,446.38</u>		<u>\$455,446.38</u>
Balance *	\$40,498.44		
Preliminary Expense Tobacco Dept.	1,516.28		
Profit for year per Financial Statement	<u>\$42,514.66</u>		
* See attached sheet for Reconciliation of Balances with Financial Report (page 7).			

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison Colony

Industries, Nov. 30, 1941

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Brush	\$12,323.85	\$3,430.51	\$2,381.12	\$18,135.48
Clothing	23,546.15	3,811.52	8,505.68	35,863.35
Concrete	2,888.49	10,703.92	6,121.81	19,714.22
Mattress	10,792.55	1,033.97	4,007.00	15,833.52
Metal	27,829.72	6,259.90	26,166.34	60,255.96
Tobacco	8,597.47	911.99	15,997.96	25,507.42
Totals	\$85,978.23	\$26,151.81	\$63,179.91	\$175,309.95



Financial Statement of the Industries of the MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

113

P. D. 115

From December 1, 1940; To November 30, 1941.

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1940		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1941		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Cloth	86169.72	* 7886.22	102438.92	196494.86	0 103938.17	14941.50	84104.34	202984.01	6489.15	
Furniture	64940.12	* 13895.69	76082.70	154918.51	x 74464.05	13739.27	72786.12	160929.44	6010.93	
Automobile Repair		* 193.09	1233.92	1427.01	1558.95	251.05		1810.00	382.99	
Printing		14.25	135.11	149.36	281.75	9.25		291.00	141.64	
Totals	151109.84	* 21989.25	179890.65	352989.74	180242.92	28941.07	156830.46	366014.45	13024.71	

\* Charged off - \$12.25 (J.E. #61)

RECAPITULATION

Other Income - \$38.76

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1940	151109.84	Received during the year	180242.92
Outstanding Accounts Dec. 1, 1940	21989.25	Outstanding Accounts Nov. 30, 1941	28941.07
Payments	179890.65	Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1941	156830.46
Balance	13024.71		
Totals	366014.45		366014.45

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Industries, Nov. 30, 1941

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Cloth	\$ 34014.53 u	\$ 36240.92 u	\$ 11848.89 u	\$ 84104.34 u
Furniture	43755.57 u	25409.79 u	3560.76 u	72726.12 u
Totals	\$ 77770.10 u	\$ 63650.71 u	\$ 15409.65 u	\$ 156830.46 u

*Verified*  
*11/30/42*  
*Joe W. Brennan*



Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for

Industries, Nov. 30, 1941

INDUSTRIES

Raw  
Materials

Finished  
Goods

Machinery  
and  
Equipment

Total



From December 1, 1940 To November 30, 1941 .

<u>INDUSTRIES</u>	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1940		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1941		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Canning	\$1,499.09	\$225.96	\$2,498.19	\$4,223.24	\$2,743.94 <sup>3</sup>	\$432.75	\$1,986.06	\$5,162.75	\$939.51	-
Knitting	7,063.13	2,935.24	28,382.03	38,380.40	30,362.78	3,771.91	10,936.64	45,071.33	6,690.93	-
Needle Trades	22,321.78 <sup>1</sup>	19,207.43	117,000.68	158,529.89	130,554.36 <sup>4</sup>	16,836.10	39,307.59	186,698.05	28,168.16	-
Poultry	2,994.44 <sup>2</sup>	2,075.83	20,899.24	25,969.51	23,708.30	3,095.97	2,860.44	29,664.71	3,695.20	-
Totals	\$33,878.44	\$24,444.46	\$168,780.14	\$227,103.04	\$187,369.38	\$24,136.73	\$55,090.73	\$266,596.84	\$39,493.80	-

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1940	\$33,878.44	Received during the year	\$187,369.38
Outstanding accounts Dec. 1, 1940	24,444.46	Outstanding accounts Nov. 30, 1941	24,136.73
Payments	168,780.14	Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1941	55,090.73
Balance	39,493.80		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$266,596.84		\$266,596.84

<sup>1</sup> Minus adjustments \$188.55<sup>2</sup> Minus adjustments \$66.12<sup>3</sup> Includes previous year's income \$11.72<sup>4</sup> Includes previous year's income \$265.48



Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for Reformatory for Women

Industries, Nov. 30, 1941 .

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Flag	\$5,325.92	\$2,666.61	\$204.60	\$8,197.13
Knitting	8,050.30	2,293.73	592.61	10,936.64
Sewing	26,735.94	2,541.08	1,833.44	31,110.46
Canning	348.76	1,637.30	-	1,986.06
Poultry	-	380.61	2,479.83	2,860.44
Totals	\$40,460.92	\$9,519.33	\$5,110.48	\$55,090.73

D. 115

The Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners Employed in Each Industry  
in the State Institutions during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1941

<u>INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>State Institutions</u>							
	<u>State Prison</u>		<u>State Prison Colony</u>		<u>Massachusetts Reformatory</u>		<u>Reformatory for Women</u>	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Automobile Repair	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-
Brush	-	-	36	23	-	-	-	-
* Canning	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Cloth and Blankets	-	-	-	-	312	166	-	-
Clothing	78	60	85	68	-	-	-	-
Concrete	-	-	50	33	-	-	-	-
Foundry	77	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	-	-	-	-	124	79	-	-
Glove	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	19
Mattress	-	-	29	19	-	-	-	-
Metal	131	112	91	57	-	-	-	-
Needle Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	51
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10
Printing	36	32	-	-	2	-	-	-
Shoe	157	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	45	30	-	-	-	-
Underwear	103	81	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Seasonal

<sup>1</sup> Tobacco industry established October 1940.



## Financial Statement of Each Industry in the Jails and Houses of Correction, together with the Highest and Lowest

Number of Prisoners Employed Thereon, during the Year ending December 31, 1941

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION	Industries	DR.				CR.				BALANCES		Dec. 31, 1941		Number of Prisoners Employed		
		Jan. 1, 1941		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Dec. 31, 1941		Total Credits	GAIN	Loss	Number of Sentenced Prisoners	Em- ployed on Industries	Highest	Lowest	Average
		Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand								
Billerica	Brush Mat	\$12,537.77 3,121.51	\$1,090.13 126.65	\$9,973.72 3,853.38	\$23,601.62 7,101.54	\$12,825.21 926.95	\$727.16 100.21	\$15,272.09 4,190.84	\$28,824.46 5,218.00	\$5,222.84 --	-- \$1,883.54	-- 39 4		55 9	23 --	39 3
Totals		\$15,659.28	\$1,216.78	\$13,827.10	\$30,703.16	\$13,752.16	\$827.37	\$19,462.93	\$34,042.46	\$3,339.30	--	220	43	64	23	42
Deer Island	Box	\$ 393.66	--	--	393.66	\$ 50.00	--	--	\$ 50.00	--	343.66	--	--	--	--	--
	Clothing	5,767.36	9,119.45	18,518.30	33,405.11	24,651.04	693.91	5,000.00	30,344.95	--	3,060.16	31	--	40	27	33
	Poultry	16,918.88	4,808.35	23,391.71	45,118.94	25,250.93	4,416.74	19,625.92	49,293.59	\$4,174.65	--	38	--	45	28	37
	Shoe	3,314.58	2,243.25	10,674.97	16,232.80	13,299.96	977.25	5,812.76	20,089.97	3,857.17	--	42	--	49	32	40
Totals		\$26,394.48	\$16,171.05	\$52,584.98	\$95,150.51	\$63,251.93	\$6,087.90	\$30,438.68	\$99,778.51	\$4,628.00	--	644	111	134	87	110
Greenfield	Chair Caning	\$609.38	\$47.00	\$264.67	\$921.05	\$1,815.30	--	\$380.99	\$2,196.29	\$1,275.24	--	18	2	8	1	3
Lawrence	Chair Caning	178.00	--	296.94	474.94	468.25	--	155.00	623.25	148.31	--	52	4	5	4	4
New Bedford	Rubber Mat	814.75	168.52	302.75	1,286.02	861.53	--	117.19	978.72	--	307.30	94	--	9	--	--
Northampton	Chair Caning	196.10	74.00	462.22	732.32	1,176.75	87.50	344.04	1,608.29	875.97	--	47	3	24	2	12
Salem	Chair Caning	20.00	34.98	146.89	201.87	431.32	--	40.00	471.32	269.45	--	114	2	2	--	1
Worcester	Chair Caning	175.00	3.84	233.40	412.24	641.07	11.12	246.77	898.96	486.72	--	169	5	5	5	5

<sup>1</sup> Manufacturing done at this institution, but all cash handled at House of Correction, Cambridge.<sup>2</sup> Rubber Mat industry discontinued in June 1941.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$275 received for sale of machinery.



How Prisoners were occupied in the State Prison, the State Prison Colony, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the Reformatory for Women and the State Farm on Nov. 30, 1941

EMPLOYMENTS	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massachusetts Reformatory	Reformatory for Women	State Farm
<u>On Productive Industries</u>						
Automobile repair	7	-	-	7	-	-
Brush	29	-	29	-	-	-
Cloth and blankets	186	-	-	186	-	-
Clothing	133	69	64	-	-	-
Concrete	36	-	36	-	-	-
Foundry	68	68	-	-	-	-
Furniture	82	-	-	82	-	-
Knitting	35	-	-	-	35	-
Mattress	21	-	21	-	-	-
Metal	172	116	56	-	-	-
Needle trades	59	-	-	-	59	-
Poultry	12	-	-	-	12	-
Printing	33	33	-	-	-	-
Shoe	133	133	-	-	-	-
Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	38	-	38	-	-	-
Underwear <sup>2</sup>	103	103	-	-	-	-
Totals	1,147	522	244	275	106	-
<u>On Miscellaneous Work</u>						
Barbers	22	5	6	4	-	7
Blacksmiths, pipers, tinsmiths, etc.	19	-	-	-	-	19
Carpenters, masons and helpers	31	9	-	15	-	7
Clerks	6	-	-	6	-	-
Cobblers	6	-	-	6	-	-
Construction	50	-	50	-	-	-
Firemen	12	12	-	-	-	-
Gardeners	36	2	-	26	-	8
Hospital attendants and nurses	139	8	27	10	44	50
Houseworkers, sweepers, etc.	278	5	50	34	53	136
Machinists	18	5	-	-	-	13
Painters, whitewashers, etc.	28	-	-	11	-	17
Printers	8	-	8	-	-	-
Repair men	49	-	40	-	-	9
Runners and waiters	51	42	-	4	-	5
Stablemen	47	-	-	-	-	47
Teamsters	15	-	-	-	-	15
Yard hands, etc.	68	33	-	35	-	-
In dairy	12	-	-	-	12	-
In dining room	127	-	-	25	29	73
In engineer's department	109	16	14	25	-	54
In farm and road work	126	-	61	65	-	-
In kitchen	197	41	48	18	28	62
In laundry	185	33	33	28	28	63
In library and Educational Department	23	5	12	5	-	1
In poultry plant	17	-	-	-	-	17
In school	70	-	70	-	-	-
In sewing room for institution	51	-	-	37	14	-
In storehouse	24	9	-	5	-	10
In weave-shop	32	-	-	-	16	16
In farming, reclaiming land, and in repair and care of public institutions	187	-	-	-	-	187
Out working for the day	12	-	-	-	12	-
Miscellaneous	73	-	63	-	10	-
Totals	2,128	225	482	359	246	816
<u>Not at Work</u>						
Confined to cells, detention room, strong room, etc.	34	15	7	9	3	-
In band and drill sergeants	32	-	-	32	-	-
In hospital for treatment	194	5	40	1	23	125
In Trade Schools for instruction	103	-	-	103	-	-
Unemployed (including the aged, infirm, etc. not under doctor's care)	127	-	-	-	-	127
Unassigned	76	2	14	-	28	32
In Death House	1	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	567	23	61	145	54	284
<u>RECAPITULATION</u>						
On productive industries	1,147	522	244	275	106	-
On miscellaneous work	2,128	225	482	359	246	816
Not at work	567	23	61	145	54	284
Totals	3,842	770	787	779	406 <sup>3</sup>	1,100

<sup>1</sup> Tobacco industry established October 1940.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Glove industry, which was merged with Underwear in September 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 50 indentured and 1 in hospital outside.



<u>INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>Totals</u>	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massa- chusetts Reform- atory	Reform- atory for Women	Jails and Houses of Cor- rection
Automobile repair	7	-	-	7	-	-
Brush	65	-	29	-	-	36
Chair caning	11	-	-	-	-	11
Cloth and blankets	186	-	-	186	-	-
Clothing	164	69	64	-	-	31
Concrete	36	-	36	-	-	-
Foundry	68	68	-	-	-	-
Furniture	82	-	-	82	-	-
Knitting	35	-	-	-	35	-
Mat	6	-	-	-	-	6
Mattress	21	-	21	-	-	-
Metal	172	116	56	-	-	-
Needle trades	59	-	-	-	59	-
Poultry	50	-	-	-	12	38
Printing	33	33	-	-	-	-
Reed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe	175	133	-	-	-	42
Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	38	-	38	-	-	-
Underwear <sup>2</sup>	103	103	-	-	-	-
Totals	1,311	522	244	275	106	164

<sup>1</sup> Tobacco industry established October 1940.<sup>2</sup> Includes Glove industry, which was merged with Underwear in September 1941.

## Statement Showing Sales from Certain Penal Institutions to Institutions

and the Market, Respectively, during the Fiscal Year 1940 - 1941<sup>1</sup>

<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>	<u>Totals</u>	Sales to Institutions	Sales in the Market
State Prison	\$536,162.58	\$532,758.64	\$3,403.94
State Prison Colony	240,053.42	235,777.47	4,275.95
Massachusetts Reformatory	187,155.98	180,248.37	6,907.61
Reformatory for Women	186,784.45	183,718.12	3,066.33
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,150,156.43</b>	<b>\$1,132,502.60</b>	<b>\$17,653.83</b>
Billerica House of Correction	\$13,362.75	\$13,313.37	\$49.38
Deer Island House of Correction	63,740.17	59,108.42	4,631.75
Lawrence House of Correction	468.25	--	468.25
New Bedford House of Correction <sup>2</sup>	418.01	392.81	25.20
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$77,989.18</b>	<b>\$72,814.60</b>	<b>\$5,174.58</b>
Greenfield House of Correction	\$1,768.30	--	\$1,768.30
Northampton House of Correction	1,190.25	--	1,190.25
Salem House of Correction	431.32	--	431.32
Worcester House of Correction	648.35	--	648.35
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$4,038.22</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$4,038.22</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,232,183.83</b>	<b>\$1,205,317.20</b>	<b>\$26,866.63</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sales from State institutions are reported for the year ending November 30, 1941; sales from county institutions are reported for the year ending December 31, 1941.

<sup>2</sup> Rubber Mat industry discontinued in June 1941.



State House, Boston  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Arthur T. Lyman  
Commissioner of Correction

Frank A. Dwyer  
Walter S. Ryan  
Deputies

PAROLE BOARD

Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman  
Joseph S. Mitchell  
J. Robert Ayers  
Ruth O'Keefe  
Isabel K. Winsper

LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY PRISONS

<u>State Institutions</u>		
<u>Name of Prison</u>	<u>Location and P. O. Address</u>	<u>Name and Title of Principal Officer</u>
State Prison	Boston; P. O., Charlestown	Francis J. W. Lenagan, Warden
State Prison Colony	Norfolk; P. O., Norfolk	Maurice M. Winslow, Supt.
Mass. Refty.	Concord; D. O., West Concord	Michael J. Dee, Supt.
Refty. for Women	Framingham; P. O., Framingham	Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Supt.
State Farm	Bridgewater; P. O., State Farm	James E. Warren, Supt.

<u>Jails and Houses of Correction</u>		
<u>County</u>	<u>Location and P. O. Address</u>	<u>Name of Keeper or Master</u>
Barnstable	Barnstable	Leubhlan M. Crocker, Sheriff
Berkshire	Pittsfield	Fred N. Cummings, Acting Master
Bristol	New Bedford	Patrick H. Dupuis, Sheriff
Dukes County	Edgartown*	Arthur A. Silva
Essex	Lawrence	Mark L. Stillings
	Salem	Frank E. Raymond, Sheriff
Franklin	Greenfield	Irwin B. Hale
Hampden	Springfield	David J. Manning, Sheriff
Hampshire	Northampton	Albert G. Beckmann, Sheriff
Middlesex	Billerica <sup>1</sup>	Loring R. Kew, Acting Master
	Cambridge (East Cambridge)	Joseph M. McElroy, Sheriff
Nantucket	Nantucket	Nelson O. Dunham, Sheriff
Norfolk	Dedham	Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff
Plymouth	Plymouth	Charles H. Robbins, Sheriff
Suffolk	Boston; Charles Street <sup>1</sup>	James J. Mellen, Acting Sheriff
	Boston; Deer Island <sup>1</sup>	George F. A. Mulcahy, Master
Worcester	Worcester	H. Oscar Rocheleau, Sheriff

Note.—Places marked with a \* are jails only; those marked with a <sup>1</sup> are houses of correction only.

The first five prisons are under the control of the Department of Correction exclusively. All the county prisons are under general supervision of the Department of Correction.

Before completion of this report, the following changes occurred:—

1. Walter S. Ryan resigned Nov. 30, 1941, and Martin P. Davis appointed April 16, 1942.

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Matthew W. Bullock  
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LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY PRISONS

State Institutions

<u>Name of Prison</u>	<u>Location and P. O. Address</u>	<u>Name and Title of Principal Officer</u>
State Prison	Boston; P.O., Charlestown	Francis J. W. Lohagan, Warden
State Prison Colony	Norfolk; P.O., Norfolk	Maurice N. Winslow, Supt.
Mass. Reformatory	Concord; P.O. West Concord	Michael J. Dee, Supt
Refty for Women	Framingham; P.O., Framingham	Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Supt
State Farm	Bridgewater; P.O., State Farm	James E. Warren, Supt.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION

<u>County</u>	<u>Location and P.O. Address</u>	<u>Name of Keeper or Master</u>
Barnstable	Barnstable	Lauchlan M. Crocker, Sheriff
Berkshire	Pittsfield	Fred N. Cummings, Master
Bristol	New Bedford	Patrick H. Dupuis, Sheriff
Dukes County	Edgartown*	Arthur A. Silva
Essex	Lawrence	Mark L. Stillings
	Salem	Frank E. Raymond, Sheriff
Franklin	Greenfield	Irwin B. Hale
Hampden	Springfield	David J. Manning, Sheriff
Hampshire	Northampton	Albert G. Beckmann, Sheriff
Middlesex	Billerica!	Loring R. Kew, Master
	Cambridge(E. Camb.)	Joseph M. McElroy, Sheriff
Nantucket	Nanticket	Nelson O. Dunham, Sheriff
Norfolk	Dedham	Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff
Plymouth	Plymouth	Charles H. Robbins, Sheriff
Suffolk	Boston; Charles Street*	James J. Mellon Acting Sheriff
	Boston; Deer Island!	J. Paul Doyle, Master
Worcester	Worcester	H. Oscar Rocheleau, Sheriff

Note.--Places marked with a \* are jails only; those marked with a ! are houses of correction only.

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